THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE QUESTION OF FOOD.

What Paris Eat Before the War, and How She was Fed.

Galignani's Messenger of the 1st inst. says:—

The Paris markets receive (before the war) their supplies from upwards of 6000 producers, the bulk of whom are represented by fifty-five *facteurs* or salesmen appointed by the Prefect of Police, who have to deposit a certain amount of caution money, and are responsible alike to consigners, buyers, and the authorities. They keep the former apprised of the current prices of provisions, of particular articles that are in demand, and of the prospective gains or losses likely to arise on their consignments. By means of their agencies and their correspondence they may be said to stretch all over France, in addition to which they have relations with most of the countries of Europe, all of which contribute in a greater or less degree towards the provisioning of Paris. No previous knowledge of or communication with these *facteurs* is necessary; it is sufficient to consign a side of beef, a hamper of game, a tub of butter, or a basket of fruit to the Halles for it to find its way to one or other of them, who will sell it, pay the octroi duties, and within four and twenty hours account to the sender for the balance of proceeds due to him The commission charged varies, according to the nature of the articles sold, from one to two and a half per cent. Of these fifty-five *facteurs*, twelve are fo grain and seeds, twelve for flour, three for meat eight for poultry and game, eight for salt water fish three for oysters, one for fresh water fish, five fo butter and eggs, one for cheese, and two for fruit and vegetables They are absolutely forbidden, on pain of instant dismissal, to buy or sell on their own account, and their probity is proverbial; indeed, they are held in such confidence, both in Paris and the provinces, that after the revolution of 1848, when the notes of the Bank of France circulated with difficulty and at a discount, the commercial paper o the *facteurs* of the Halles was everywhere accepted without deduction and as freely as specie.

The Paris consumption of meat is considerable. During the year 1867 it amounted to 121,707,599 kilogrammes, or 115,460 tons of beef, mutton and veal, and 13,646,959 kilogrammes, or nearly 13,000 tons of pork, giving a total of upwards of 135,000,000 kilogrammes, or about 128,400 tons, being at the rate or 168 pounds per head per annum, and six and nine-tenths ounces per head per day on a population of 1,825,274 persons. 20,310,368 kilogrammes of the above quantity came as dead meat from the provinces; the remaining 15,000,000 kilogrammes were supplied by 2,477,745 head of live stock consigned to the various Paris markets. Of these 314,253 were bullocks, cows, and bulls; 219,641 calves; 209,615 pigs; and 1,707,266 sheep. During the year 1869 the consumption of butchers' meat in Paris had risen to 146,359,932 kilogrammes, or upwards of 144,000 tons, which increased the daily rate of consumption per head of the population to seven and three-quarter ounces. To this has to be added a certain quantity of horseflesh, the demand for which, however, has latterly slightly fallen off. And yet with this large consumption of nearly half a pound per head per diem, meat is a comparative rarity among the working classes of Paris as compared with those of London.

THE CENTRAL POINT.

If Paris Should Fall Bourges will Become the Bulwark of France.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris says:—

It is not sufficient to have fortified Paris. France must be put into a condition to give efficacious aid to her besieged capital, and to repulse the invasion in case Paris should succumb, for a nation of thirty-eight millions cannot be conjointly responsible to death for the fate of their metropolis. To provide against that double necessity it has been proposed to create in the heart of the country a great central fortified place, where, after a first disaster, the national forces could be reorganized so as to assume the offensive in advantageous conditions. There, in fact, would be assembled an army which, free in its movements, well supplied with provisions, and reinforced from the departments of the centre, south, and west, could advance with ease upon every point with the facility, in case of invasion, of retiring to the central place. This idea is not new. It had passed through the mind of Louis XIV in 1712. Louis XVI studied it in 1788; the Girondists patronized it in 1793; Napoleon regretted at St. Helena not to have carried it out, because it might have saved France in 1814 and 1815; under the Restoration it was very seriously thought of, and General Duvivier brought it prominently forward in 1826 in his "Essai sur la Defense des Etats par les Fortifications." In this last project the central place was not to be a city, as had been hitherto proposed, but an immense intrenched camp of 250 miles square, which would have to be formed in the delta made by the Loire and the Allière. This grand project had the defect of circumscribing upon one sole point all the means of defense, and its execution would have entailed enormous expense. It was therefore abandoned; but the idea of a great central point was persisted in, and competent men designated, some Tours and others Bourges. This latter town carried off the palm after long and learned discussions. It was considered, ever since the time of Cæsar, as the bulwark of Gaul; it was from it that Charles VII saved France, everywhere invaded; and there, after the disasters of 1815, were established the headquarters of the Army of the Loire. During Marshal Soult's short tenure of the Ministry of War under the Restoration he thought of founding there a great central military establishment; Louis Philippe, in 1837, stationed there a regiment of artillery, to make a beginning of the realization of a more extended plan, and the law of the 20th June, 1845, decided that the guns for the fortifications of Paris should be deposited at Bourges. A deputy, M. Duplan, published, in 1857, a pamphlet recommending the execution of the plan; gave a second edition of the work in 1861, and a third in 1862. "Bourges is not only," he said, "the central town *par excellence*, but its strategical position is exceptionally advantageous. It is covered and protected from all sides within a radius of 120 to 160 kilometres by a series of natural obstacles, which give to a defensive army the possibility of arresting the enemy coming from one or several points of the invaded circumference." The expense would, it was thought, amount to 15,000,000 francs. After a long examination Bourges, by its position in the heart of the country, appeared the most suitable locality to receive such a great establishment. The Council-General of the Cher and the municipality of Bourges voted, on their side, a sum of a million and a half of francs; but the work has only as yet been, so to speak, sketched out, and the time is at hand to complete it; for if we do not dismember Prussia in the existing war, if we do not deliver the civilized world from the house of Hohenzollern, which in Europe is the incarnation of evil, the Prussian government will not fail to come some day and take its revenge, after having woven together a new coalition by its ruses and traditional perfidy. In the present situation Bourges could be of great service to the French by the creation of a powerful army of reserve, and we do not hesitate to renew the advice which we have already given the government, to establish there the seat of the War Department in the event of Paris being besieged.

FORECAST.

An English Prophecy of the German Invasion of France and the Downfall of Napoleon.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* of September 1 says:—

The accompanying extract from our impression of the 26th of November, 1868, may interest some of our readers at the present moment. It is a sketch of public opinion in Germany by an English gentleman who had lately visited different parts of it and had good opportunities of ascertaining the views of all classes:—

"This is not the age of political credulity. Pacific assurances from the mouths of monarchs and in the speeches of statesmen seem to make no impression on the world at large or the Germans in particular. Harangues and dissertations on the evils which war entails are met by a pointed reference to the undeniable fact that the great European Powers are at present virtually under arms. In South as well as in North Germany one opinion pervades all classes of the respective communities, that so long as imperialism exists in France there can be no permanent peace. The Germans of note, who are not under the necessity of having the word "peace" on their lips with "war" in their hearts, lay down two theories with respect to the present condition of France:—1. Revolution within. 2. War without. The latter alternative is to prevent the accomplishment of the former. It is important to mention that, whether you talk with Prussians, Saxons, Swabians, Bavarians, Austrians, or with any of the natives of the small States, nothing is heard of a personal animosity against France or Frenchmen. It is all the Emperor of the French. He alone is regarded as responsible for the unsettled condition of European affairs, and the only obstacle to the general pacification. That the Germans generally desire peace, and are not in any way disposed to provoke war, may readily be believed, but they think that the internal state of France must sooner or later drive the Emperor to divert attention from home affairs by a war abroad. The Spanish revolution is dwelt upon as having postponed the evil day, and there are shrewd Prussian politicians who hope that if a republic be established by the present rulers the French Emperor may be tempted to imitate the march of the Duc d'Angouleme through Spain. The influence of the Empress of the French would be at the service of a movement in her country to restore royalty and priestcraft. It is added that the Emperor himself, formerly lax in his religious notions, is becoming a *devot*, even to the extent of ultramontanism, and that he would gladly avoid the Rhine to make a stand on the Ebro, with a view to a future river boundary for France, absorbing the chain of mountains and realizing the "il n'y a plus de Pyrenees." The publication of the three maps excites the ridicule of the Germans, who, to do them justice, indulge in no bravado in discussing the probabilities of a conflict with the Emperor's army. The partisans of German unity declare that if the victory fall to their lot, peace must be made in Paris, but it is not the Emperor who will sign the treaty.

ARMY EQUIPMENT.

The Contrasts Between the French and German Forces.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says he has had every opportunity, from the numerous knapsacks lying about, both Prussian and French, to go thoroughly into the question of equipment. He says:

The French soldier, though a smaller man than the Prussian, carries altogether about eight to ten pounds more on his back. This is accounted for by his fourth portion of the "*tente d'abri*," and a somewhat weightier equipment in his cooking utensils. But, take him from top to toe, he is, without any exception, the most practically dressed and thoroughly equipped model that can be produced. His head dress is light and pretty; his long gray coat, relieved by the different facings, is warm, and at the same time, from its looseness, cool; his trousers are large and loose; and finally we come to the much-vexed question of the infantry boot, which, in all humility, I declare has only been successfully arrived at by the French. In the first place, it is a simple shoe—imagine an Oxford shoe without laces, and you have the exact type; over it he has a gaiter of brown leather, lacing up to about four inches above the ankle, thus rendering a strong support and holding the shoe firmly in its place. The shoes, from the small amount of stuff about them, can be made of the stoutest leather, and yet be half the weight of any infantry soldier's that I have ever yet seen. Moreover from the fact of their being so open, they are dried in half the time that it would take to dry even a pair of shooting boots. The gaiters are made of supple brown leather, and take up no compass in the knapsack; the shoes lie on each side of it, outside. Another advantage is that on coming off a march the soldier takes off his gaiters, and is instantly in most comfortable slippers, while in wet weather the trouser can be tucked up clear of all mud, still leaving a well-protected leg. I have heard it said, "Oh, but the mud gets into the gaiter." What if it does? It is washed out at the end of the march, and fit for use in twenty minutes afterwards. When I compare the shoeing of the French soldier and think of the thousands that England has spent on the very indifferent article she now gives her men, it really makes one doubt whether the clothing department at home have ever dreamt or looking at anything but their own sealed patterns. Prussia knows full well how far her rival excels in military equipment, but cannot afford to alter her dress, except by degrees. She was, I believe, on the point of forming some new alterations when this unexpected war broke out. But we at home, who happily are at present free from war—though Heaven knows how long we may continue so—might it not be wise to have some trials made of the French pattern while we have time, by which means, when marching to the front became necessary, hundreds of men more would be brought into action, who from the present state of their clumsy foot-gear would be sitting helpless objects on every ambulance?

NOTES OF THE WAR.

CANROBERT'S ACTUAL WORK IN THE FIELD.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* of August 30, says:—

A correspondent, whose letter appeared in our Friday's number, expressed his surprise that Canrobert's name should not have hitherto been mentioned as present before Metz, and is even more astonished that that Marshal's staff should have been under the delusion that the battle of Vionville, on the 16th, was a French victory. It should be remembered that our accounts, except a few trustworthy of many untrustworthy stories from Paris, have been derived mainly from the German side, and that what we have gathered from the other is obscured by the confusion, contradiction and incompleteness which are the invariable characteristics of a beaten army's account of its misfortunes. Canrobert's biography has plainly been subordinated to those of the officers nearer the invader, and all that is yet certain of it is that the Marshal, during the first weeks of the campaign, was at Chalons, in command of the 6th Corps; that when the disasters of Woerth and Forbach roused the French nation to the sense of their danger, then it was proposed that Canrobert should be made Governor of Paris; but he declined a dangerous post, which, to speak plainly, would have been quite unsuited to the easy and yielding disposition which failed to preserve discipline in the French army before Sebastopol.

When Bazaine formally took the command at Metz Canrobert appears, with the same generosity of spirit which he showed when superseded by Pelissier in 1855, to have volunteered at once to serve under his junior, and left Chalons with a part of his corps—part, by the last accounts, was certainly with MacMahon when he broke up his camp last week—carrying, perhaps, what could be moved at once by rail to the assistance of the main army. That his aides-de-camp should have supposed the battle of Vionville to have been a victory is very easily accounted for, when we recollect that each army that day maintained its ground, the French getting some temporary advantage on their right.

"WAR TO THE KNIFE."

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* of New York is outwith a vigorous war article on the prospects of French victory. The editor says that Paris is ready for the fight, and will give her enemies a warm reception. He says that if Paris can be held for but two months, long enough to bring in the peasantry and make soldiers of them, the success of the French arms is assured. The King of Prussia is pretty roughly handled:—

It is no longer empire alone that William wants, it is France. He sees far, does King William. He knows that when he becomes Emperor, when all Germany is his, he will have enemies. England, Russia and Austria will be against him, and he will have the hate of the whole world. The day will come when these murmurs will swell into one grand cry, when these clouds will become a tempest. He thinks naturally that when the coalition against him is formed, that France will be there to take her revenge. To destroy, harass, and spoliate France, then, is to make one less enemy. That is what this good King William wants. His hypocritical generosity is unmasked; the man is lost sight of and the wolf appears.

THE POPE AND THE EMPRESS.

Rome Cor. (*Aug. 23*) *London Post.*

Cardinal Bonaparte has more heart than tact or intelligence. A few days ago he received a despatch from the Empress, requesting him to go to the Pope and implore from him a special blessing on France and the Imperial family in these critical moments. The Cardinal inferring at once that the Prussians were at the gates of Paris, he spread the news to that effect and drove off to the Vatican in tears. The whole city was vociferating that the Emperor had fled to Belgium and the Empress with her son to England, and that the republic had been proclaimed in Paris.

The Pope gave the implored benediction, appeared much affected at the Cardinal's despair, and attempted to console him by saying, "Wait for news, and do not alarm yourself with mere suppositions. Write to Paris and say Rome only remembers now the great services rendered her by France and the Imperial dynasty, for whom I pray without ceasing." The same afternoon the Pope went to visit the emporium, and rested some time in a little room built to contain the workmen's tools and fragments of marble ornaments, in which there were only a few rush chairs. Pio Nono gossiped freely on the events of the day with Baron Visconti, the director of the excavations, and the distinguished painter and architect, Chevaliers Podesto and Sarti, with the learned Barnabite Father Brazza, who were there to receive him, and his household prelates Mgrs. Negrotto and Casali. The Pope did not fail to narrate the morning's scene with Cardinal Bonaparte.

THE FRENCH CHARACTERISTICS.

The London *Times* editorially says:—"People in England are often disposed to look on France as a country of chronic insurrection against law, but the experience of these latter days would rather seem to prove that we ought to esteem the French as the most submissive of nations. Nothing among the circumstances of the great crisis through which our neighbors are passing is more surprising than their contentment with the absence of all official information as to the progress of the war. Paris, above all, is the city of curiosity and of novelty. It is, in matters of gossip, the exchange of the world. It is the Athens of modern life. Its citizens are perpetually in quest of some new thing, and, as new things become old there in the course of half an hour, the demand is incessant."

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Siege of Paris.

The Prussians Closing In.

No Hope of Peace.

Startling Report from Germany.

Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon.

Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Considerable excitement was occasioned at Wilhelmshoehe recently by an attempt to assassinate the French Emperor by a German apprentice. He was arrested before he could accomplish his purpose. A loaded pistol was found on his person, and he boldly declared that the bullet was designed for Napoleon.

Bavaria and the Confederation.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Bavaria has repudiated any desire to enter the North German Confederation.

The Prussian Policy.

The *Standard's* correspondent, writing from Berlin, gives the substance of a conversation recently held with Bismarck, in which the latter affirmed that Prussia would prosecute the war indefinitely rather than abandon the idea of territorial aggrandizement.

Surrounding Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Prussians are still numerous near Villaneuve, Dammartin, and La Plessis. A force of 3000 has occupied Villers-Cotterets, and there are 10,000 at Nanteuil.

The Line of Attack.

It is still believed the Prussian line of attack will be from the east by way of Vincennes.

Bridges Destroyed.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The *Gaulois* of this morning gives a list of twenty bridges to the east of Paris which have been destroyed by the French to prevent the approach of the Prussians.

The Scarcity of Printing Paper

in Paris is beginning to be seriously felt. *Galignani's Messenger*, which was recently reduced in size from this cause, to-day announces that its publication will be entirely suspended in a few days.

The Laon Explosion.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of one of the London journals says the blowing up of the citadel of Laon after the capitulation was worthy of the Fenians, but not of men of honor.

The German Exiles from Paris.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The Germans who have been expelled from Paris will demand indemnity through the Prussian Government. Eighty thousand Germans have been driven from the Department of the Seine alone.

FLORENCE, Sept. 17.

The Italian Fleet

is concentrating at Civita Vecchia.

M. Thiers' Proposals to the British Government—Jules Favre's Offer to Bismarck.

Special to the N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16.—Up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, M. Thiers had submitted no other tangible proposal to the British Government than that the neutral Powers should simultaneously exert their good offices for the restoration of peace. Lord Granville was inclined to act upon this suggestion, but Mr. Gladstone thought that such an effort was sure to be misunderstood; it would appear like a league against Prussia, and was a measure not to be adopted unless the parties thereto were ready to support their representatives by force if they were not accepted—views which, of course, involved the total rejection of M. Thiers' proposal. Following this rebuff, M. Thiers' purpose was to alarm England by declaring that a general republican movement was imminent throughout Europe and only to be repressed by strengthening the present moderate Government in France. On the advice of friends, however, he abstained from addressing this menace to the English Government. It is absolutely true, as before telegraphed you, that M. Thiers is here without instructions, credentials, or the power of offering any guarantees on the part of France.

Independently of M. Thiers, and before his arrival, the French Government, which does not conceal from the English Cabinet its anxious desire for an armistice, had besought Earl Granville to transmit to the Prussian headquarters certain overtures tending to negotiations on specified terms. The answer received from Prussia takes the form of two questions:—

First. Supposing the terms of the armistice agreed on between you and us, can you undertake that the French army will abide by them—meaning by the French army all forces under Bazaine, in Strasburg, the Army of Lyons, and all other organizations?

Second. Supposing the army accepts, will the nation?

M. Favre replied:—"We undertake to answer for the army as for the nation. We will convoke the Constituent Assembly in the shortest possible time, a fortnight at most, and submit conditions to that assembly which should be free to express the national will, we to resign our powers into its hands. If such assembly accepts and ratifies our acts, that will be a full guarantee to Prussia."

Obviously, this answer admits that the present Provisional Government cannot give any guarantee which, even if followed by an immediate armistice, might not be repudiated by the Assembly. Prussia's reply, however, is awaited, and meantime an attempt is making to bring about a personal interview between Favre and Bismarck.

As to the supposed purposes of Prussia to treat with the Regency for peace, he writes by post that his information came direct from the Berlin Foreign Office. From other information, I presume it to be the view held and urged by the Tory party at Berlin—that court faction which does not share Bismarck's views, but which has always retained considerable influence over the King.

In any case, it does not extend beyond negotiations for peace, leaving France to decide her own destinies thereafter. Persons in close relations with Bismarck insist strongly that he holds very different views and that in the negotiations for peace he will not discuss technical questions, nor ask by what title any French government holds power, provided it can guarantee the execution of the terms of peace to which it agrees.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 17—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾. American securities steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112½; Great Western, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. Wheat firm. Flour, 23s. 9d.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Spirits Petroleum dull. Turpentine firmer, at 27@27s. 4d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 17—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities dull. 5-20s of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 89¼; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85. Stocks dull. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112¾; Great Western, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—1·30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales have been 8000 bales, including 1000 bales for export and speculation.

Pork is nominal at 117s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Peril of Paris.

End of Communication.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The English Mission.

Appointment of Mr. Orth Reported.

Heavy Specie Shipment.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

No Hope of Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Count Bismarck telegraphs from Berlin a contradiction of rumors of peace negotiations.

The Siege of Paris

has begun and the Prussian forces are sweeping around to the north of the city.

The *Times* declares the prospects of stopping hostilities are rapidly diminishing, and all hopes of peace are abandoned.

Railway Trains Stopped.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—No railroad trains left Paris to-day. The Committee of Defense have given orders to that effect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Commander Bancroft Gherardi is ordered to the command of the receiving ship New Hampshire.

Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield is ordered to duty in the Equipment Department New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander A. V. Reed is detached from duty in the Equipment Department, New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the Ordnance Department in that yard.

Master Charles O. Oilborne is detached from the California and ordered to the Kansas.

Lieutenant S. F. Clarkson is detached from the Tuscarora and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Army Matters.

Captain Walter S. Franklin and Major William E. Dye, U. S. A., unassigned, and First Lieutenant Charles S. Medary, 3d Artillery, have been honorably discharged.

Under the provisions of the new army bill, Charles H. Rea, 7th Cavalry, has resigned.

The superintendent of the recruiting service at New York has been directed to forward two hundred recruits to Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to the 4th Infantry; and two hundred to Fort Rice, Dakotah Territory, for assignment to the 17th Infantry.

Mr. Orth and the English Mission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A member of the Cabinet stated to-day that if Mr. Orth has been appointed Minister to England, he did not know of it. He was not, however, prepared to deny it. There seems to be an unusual desire to keep matters quiet, for what purpose is not known. Mr. Orth's friends are of the opinion that if the English mission is offered him he will accept it.

The Southern Elections.

From present appearances the Democrats say they will be able to carry a majority of the Southern States this year. They count largely on securing the colored vote.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The steamer City of Brooklyn takes out $701,000 in specie to Europe, to-day.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Cotton heavy; sales 650 bales middling uplands at 19½c.; middling Orleans at 19¾. Flour firmer, and advanced 5@10c.; sales 1100 barrels State at $4·85@5·75; Ohio at $5·25@6·25; Western at $4·85@6·25; Southern at $5·30@8. Wheat advanced 1c.; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·09@1·14; winter red Western, $1·34. Corn firmer; sales 26,000 bushels mixed Western at 84@85c. Oats steady; sales 28,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; Mess, $26; prime, $22·50@24. Lard dull; steam 15¾@15¾c.; kettle, 16@16½c. Whisky quiet at 86½c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Stocks active. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 114. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 105¾; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton, 62½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 97; Adams Express, 65¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 135¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 116¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Cotton quiet at 19½c. Flour active and firm; Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $7@8; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·25; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $7@9·25; Western superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7. Wheat better; Maryland amber, $1·45@1·65; fair to good Maryland red, $1·25@1·40; common, $1·10@1·20; white wheat nominally $1·45@1·65; winter red Western, $1·30@1·33. Corn—White, 95c.; yellow, 90c.; Western, 80@84c. Oats dull at 46@50c. Rye 65@75c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky in good demand at 90c.

FARRAGUT'S WILL.

Full Text of the Document—All the Property Left to His Wife and Son

The following is the full text of the will of Admiral Farragut:—

I, David G. Farragut, of the city, county, and State of New York, Admiral in the United States Navy, being of sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of this frail and transitory life, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, in manner following to wit:—

Firstly. I direct all my just debts, and my funeral and testamentary expenses, to be paid as soon as may be reasonable after my decease.

Secondly. I give and bequeath all my trophies of war, of every description, to my son, Loyall Farragut.

Thirdly. I give, devise, and bequeath the house and lot of land known as No. 115 East Thirty-sixth street, in the city of New York, where I now reside, together with all the furniture therein contained, to my wife, Virginia D. Farragut, to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life; and from and immediately after her decease, I give, devise, and bequeath the same to my son, Loyall Farragut, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Fourthly. I give, devise, and bequeath all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate—that is to say, all the rest, residue and remainder of all the estate, of whatsoever name and nature, and wheresoever situated (real, personal, and mixed), which shall belong to or be owned by me at the time of my death, to my said wife and my said son, to be divided equally between them, share and share alike; and I hereby direct and declare it to be my will and intent that the devises and bequests made in and by this my last will and testament, to my said wife, are to be accepted and received by her in lieu of dower.

Fifthly. I constitute and appoint my said wife, Virginia D. Farragut, to be the sole executrix, without security, of this my last will and testament; and I hereby revoke all former and other wills and testaments by me made.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and set my seal, this 15th day of December, in the year 1869. D. G. FARRAGUT, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said David G. Farragut, the said testator, as and for his last will and testament, in presence of us, who, in his sight and presence of each other, have signed our names as witnesses thereto, and said testator, at the time he so subscribed the foregoing instrument, declared the same to be his last will and testament.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, No. 29 East Tenth street, New York.

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, No. 209 Madison avenue, New York.

EDGAR T. WELLS, Hartford, Conn.

The value of the property left by the Admiral is $200,000.

FOURTH EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The French Abandon Vincennes.

They Blow Up the Fort.

Siege Actively Begun.

The Condition of Strasburg.

The Italian Revolution.

The King's Troops at Rome.

Paris Communications Cut.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A despatch just received in this city from Marienbourg states that the Calais railroad and telegraph lines to Paris are cut, and all further communication with the besieged city severed. Passengers proceeding to the frontier are compelled to take the lines that go through the cities of the north of France.

The People Downcast.

The people throughout France are downcast in consequence of the absence of all organization in both the military and civic departments.

There is

No Public Confidence

in the chiefs of departments, and the universal sentiment is that of inexpressible hopelessness and yearning for a constitutional head who shall bring them out of this terrible chaos into something like order. In the provinces, generally, there is a prevailing impression that could a leader be found like the First Napoleon the political and social condition of France could be speedily retrieved.

Desire for Peace.

Prominent amidst all this discussion there is a universal desire for peace. It is now known that Bismarck will not consent to the signing of any treaties for peace unless those treaties have the sympathies and confidence of the people of France.

The Feeling in Belgium

is strongly in favor of the French. This is well known in France, and 100,000 men could easily be found in Belgium to fight for the defense of France, but there is no one sufficiently influential and powerful to organize and lead them.

M. Thiers and Earl Granville.

The negotiations for peace that have been carried on between Thiers and the British Government terminated without any result favorable to peace. Earl Granville, the English Foreign Secretary, informed M. Thiers, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, that all interference having for its object terms of peaceful settlement between France and Prussia must be positively declined.

Thiers expressed to Earl Granville his regret at the unsatisfactory termination of negotiations, and he reminded the Foreign Secretary of the continuous efforts manifested in their several interviews when terms were proposed to be submitted to each of the belligerents by which a satisfactory peace might possibly have resulted. Lord Granville, with courtesy peculiarly his own, remains firm and immovable in the position he had taken in reference to peace negotiations.

English Aid to France.

Considerable excitement is manifested at the Prussian Embassy to-day in consequence of a well-founded belief that a large number of muskets have been sold to France since the war commenced. This is regarded by the Prussian Minister as an offense of considerable aggravation by a neutral power, inasmuch as he has reason to believe that the muskets were the property of the British Government, and that the sale was effected by the agents of the Crown.

The Fort of Vincennes Blown Up.

TOURS, France, Sept. 17—The fort at Vincennes was blown up and destroyed yesterday by the French, the position being untenable. It is understood there were several

Miner Engagements

outside the fortifications of Paris yesterday.

Paris Journals Moved to Tours.

Liberte, Constitutionnel, Gazette de France, and some other journals which have heretofore been printed in Paris, will appear in this city after to-day.

Union of Parties.

Cremieux, Minister of Justice, is lodged here at the residence of the Archbishop.

French Emigrants.

Advices received at the War Department show that great numbers of French have emigrated.

Activity in Bordeaux.

Bordeaux telegrams state that great activity exists there. The Committee of Defense is enrolling a large force collected there, and in the surrounding departments.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Storming for Peace.

The *Economist* of this city to-day has a strong article in favor of peace. The very object of the war, the article says, was to sustain the principle of German unity against objections of France. That object is now attained, and mankind should interpose to save Paris, and then agree that no great city shall hereafter be fortified.

The Siege of Strasburg.

COLOGNE, Sept. 17.—The *Gazette* of this city to-day has an editorial article giving the following interesting statistics and particulars:—

"There are now before Strasburg eighteen batteries of mortars and rifled cannon. These fire collectively more than seven thousand shots into the city every day. Thirty car loads of munitions of war, including eight thousand quintals of iron, are thus consumed daily." The *Gazette* then goes on to show how immense must be the expense of besieging Paris.

The Italian Troops at Rome.

ROME, Sept. 17.—The inhabitants of the city have received a flag-of-truce from General Cadorna, in command of the Italian tro ops who have arrived very close to the city. The people have received the truce with great demonstrations of favor, and will not permit the Papal Zouaves to resist the entry of the Italian troops.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Plight of Paris.

Railways and Telegraphs Cut.

A Battle in Progress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

News Contradictory.

LONDON, Sept. 17—4 P. M.—News from Paris is meagre and contradictory. The usual lines of communication have been interrupted. The Northern Railway, leading from Orleans to Paris, has been cut between Ablon and Juvisy, about eight miles south of Paris. At the latter place the Germans had planted a battery.

A Battle in Progress.

Heavy firing has been heard in that direction and it is thought a battle was in progress. No details are received.

Sharp fighting occurred at Ris, another small town on the Orleans Railway, where the line has been cut.

The Railroad to Laon

is now entirely in the hands of the Prussians. The grain which has been stored at various railway stations has been removed to points nearer the centre of the city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Statistics.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Fractional currency received during the week, $419,560; shipments of notes, $1,092,128; currency, $262,295. The Treasurer holds in trust as security for circulating notes $341,919,850, and for public deposits $16,341,500; currency redeemed during the week, $664,300; mutilated bank notes burned, $320,650; total amount burned, $28,983,168. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $365,350; total amount issued, $28,010,725. Balance due for mutilated notes, $972,443; bank circulation now outstanding, $299,538,229; internal revenue receipts to-day, $376,313. Receipts for the fiscal year to date, $8,416,850.

Revenue on Bank Deposits.

Comptroller Hulburd has addressed a circular letter to the cashiers of the national banks, requesting them to foward to him, for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury, a special report showing the amount of interest paid by their banks on deposits of all kinds during the year ending September 30, 1870.

FROM NEW YORK.

Census Returns

SYRACUSE, Sept. 17.—The census of Syracuse, complete, gives a population of 43,081, an increase in five years of 11,391.

Fire in New York City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A two-story frame building, owned by John Yates, situated on the corner of Eldridge street and Evergreen avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on building, $5000; no insurance. Eugene Arnheim had $25,000 worth of velvets, satins, straw goods, etc., in the building and lost the entire stock, being uninsured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 17.—A fire was set in the woods near Stevens Pond yesterday, and several hundred acres of young growth of trees destroyed. Eight hundred cords of wood and fifty thousand feet of lumber belonging to Clough & Forster were also burned. Loss, $5000; insurance $1500.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870.

There is a falling off in the demand for money, contrary to precedent, Saturday being generally an active day for lenders. The weather probably has some influence on the market, and that is dull enough. The rates, both on call and time loans, are steady at former quotations. First-class business paper is taken cautiously at the banks at legal rates, but on the street very little is doing under 8 per cent.

Gold continues dull but rather steady, with sales ranging from 113⅞@114.

In Government bonds the transactions were small, but prices are steady.

The stock market was dull but without material change in prices. In city 6s there were sales at 101¼ for the new issue.

Reading Railroad was taken at 48⅛@48·56; Pennsylvania at 59½; Lehigh Valley at 58¾; and Camden and Amboy at 114¾. 38, b. o., was bid for Catawissa preferred and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canals were quiet. Sales of Delaware Division at 46. 33¼ was offered for Lehigh and 16¾ for Schuylkill preferred.

Small sale of Second and Third Streets Railroad at 50.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4600 City 6s, N..Is.	101¼	300 sh Read R..Is.c.	48·56
$1000 Leh gold L....	89¼	400 do...Is.b5wn.	48·56
$1500 Union Cl bs.Is	9	700 do ....Is.c.	48¼
100 sh Leh Val R...	58¾	100 do...rg&in.	48¼
60 sh Del Div.... ..	46	100 do..s60wn.	48¾
13 sh Penna R.....	59¾	100 do.....c.	48¾
6 sh Cam & Am R.	114¾	25 sh 2d & 3d St..	50

NARR & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114¼	10·50 A. M.	113¾
10·05 "	114	11·07 "	114
10·40 "	113¾	12·25 P. M.	113¾
10·43 "	114	12·45 "	114

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@112½; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅞@112½; do. do., July, 110¾@110¾; do. do., 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 106⅝@106⅞; Pacifics, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 114.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 17.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is coming in more freely and ranges from $7 to $8. Timothy cannot be quoted over $5@5·25. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market continues quiet, there being

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE GERMAN ARMY BEFORE PARIS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The siege of Paris may be regarded as having practically commenced, though no hostile gun has been fired upon or from her fortifications. The besieging army is calculated at four hundred thousand men. The defensive force is variously stated at from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand men of all arms. Whatever be its strength an address of General Trochu's would indicate that he regards it as sufficient. He feels assured, he says, that the defense will be admirably sustained. The bridges over the Seine, above and below the city, have been destroyed by the French, so as to keep the besieging army on the eastern side of the city. The railroads on that side have been also destroyed; but those leading westward from Paris are still in operation. They may, however, be broken up at any time by raids of the German cavalry. The city is said to be well provided for a siege, and the population is represented as resolute and determined to defend it to the last.

A despatch from Bouillon, in Belgium, dated on the 14th inst., announces that a portion of Bazaine's army, commanded by Marhal Canrobert, has cut its way out of Metz and is on the march towards Paris, and an apparently later despatch from the same place makes a like statement in regard to the whole of Bazaine's army, which is said to have reached Carignan, in the neighborhood of Sedan. We regard the statement, however, as rather apocryphal. From Strasburg and the other besieged fortresses there is no late information except the general assertion that not a French fortress has been yet captured. The fortifications of Lyons are reported as completed, and large levies of men are being raised, organized, and armed in all the departments not invaded by the Germans. It is expected that about a million of Frenchmen will soon be in arms for the defense of the country. The abortive blockade of the Elbe and Weser by the French fleet has been abandoned. It was of no real advantage to France, and the men and material engaged in it can be of more service at home.

It seems that we have not yet heard the last of M. Theirs' mission to London. Yesterday he was represented as asserting that he did not know the republican Government of France. To-day we are assured on equally reliable authority that he had received further instructions from the republican Government, and had not quite abandoned his efforts at peace negotiations or given up all hopes of success. But the most significant intimations in regard to his mission are the connecting of it with some scheme for the restoration of royalty in the person of one of the Orleans princes. Of course such a scheme has evidently been one of the possibilities of the situation, but we had not regarded it as among the probabilities. M. Thiers, however, is represented as having been the bearer of an important communication from General Trochu to the Duc d'Aumale, and as having had long interviews with members of the Orleans family, recently strengthened by the arrival from Brazil of the Count d'Eu, son-in-law of the Brazilian Emperor, and one of the princes of the House of Orleans. The meaning of all this is that General Trochu may act the part of General Lafayette when he placed Louis Philippe on the throne of France, and of General Monk, when he restored the English monarchy in the person of Charles the Second. This is one of the directions in which French affairs may turn.

But evidently the King of Prussia does not yet contemplate that contingency, or at least does not throw out any hints of that kind. The programme which is laid out for and attributed to him, and which has the air of probability to support it, is that as soon as Paris is in his hands he will summon back the Regency, the Senate, and the Corps Legislatif, which he regards as the *de jure* government of France, and arrange a treaty of peace with commissioners to be appointed by those bodies, and will, after the ratification of such treaty, restore Napoleon to liberty and to France, and let France then choose her own government. But one of the conditions of peace is to be the cession to Germany of the provinces of Alsace and Loraine. Even if the King were inclined to forego that condition, public opinion in Germany would enforce it upon him.

The one great obstacle, however, to the carrying out of this programme is the resistance which Paris will make to the besiegers. If defended with the bravery, skill and determination which we hope to see displayed in its defense, and if its supplies of food, water and munitions do not fail, the German armies may see themselves compelled to raise the siege and to retreat back across the Rhine, fortunate if they are able to get back. The events of the next few days will probably furnish indications by which to judge of the result of the siege. May it be auspicious to the republic and to the principles of popular government.

WASHBURNE.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister to France, it will be recollected, was too sickly to discharge the duties of the Secretaryship of State to which the President was foolish enough to appoint him, and so he was sent to Paris for his health, all at the expense of Uncle Samuel. The experiment may be fatal to Mr. Washburne, who promises to be brought home in his political coffin, whtch now is apparently suspended, like that of the lamented Mahomet, between heaven and earth.

The reader is familiar with the fact, because it has burdened the Atlantic cable for these many days, that the United States Government, through its representative at Paris, was the first to "recognize" the republic of France. We have no means of determining how much Mr. Washburne may have himself contributed to the composition of these despatches; but certainly our sensibilities were decidedly touched as we could almost see him, so graphic was the description, melting into tears at the upheaving applause of the French populace in its recognition of his person as he passed unpretentiously along the street. Shout after shout rent the air, and "Vive l'Amerique!" so affected the republican soul of Mr. Washburne that he gushed over in a speech which would almost have done credit to Schuyler Colfax. Sympathetic hearts felt safe in the confidence that the new republic was all right because recognized by so true a knight of so glorious a cause. It was given out that Mr. Washburne had taken the important step only after consulting with the authorities at home, and so, of course, his action was construed abroad as that of the Government at Long Branch. Indeed, Forney's paper, the *Press*, at Philadelphia, rapped him over the knuckles for not having acted more expeditiously than even the electric telegraph gave him time for, and for not having shot down the empire on the spot without waiting to hear from Washington. He was pointed to a similitude of such action in the case of the American Minister to France in 1848, who, not having the advantage of electricity, acknowledged the republic of Lamartine & Co. without waiting to hear from Washington.

And so Mr. Washburne was floating on a sea of glory. Without any previous opportunity of distinguishing himself, he surged wildly into the prominence of being the first to recognize the republic, and he quaffed down his swelling bosom the praises of republicans all over Europe and America. Not a shadow spread itself over his sublime self-satisfaction, save that passing shot from the press, that he had done right but not soon enough, until a day or two ago, when the Government at Long Branch took the ague by but a single day's visit to the marshes of the Potomac. The reader of our special from Washington on Thursday morning must have felt sorry for Mr. Washburne as well as inquisitive as to what special light Mr. Fish had received from Europe. We were told in this despatch that Mr. Washburne was below par in governmental consideration; that he had been too hasty, too wild, too undiplomatic in his recognition of the new order of things in Paris. This, we are told, was "distasteful to Mr. Fish, and also to the President, neither of whom had any desire to be swift in the recognition of the French Republic." They didn't feel sure but that King William would restore the empire; and hence that a hasty recognition would embarrass the Washington Government. Besides, we are told that "it has transpired" that Fish and Grant have taken no decided stand upon the matter, and that their despatches have been decidedly "equivocal." Now all this is very sad for Mr. Washburne. But he must console himself. He may come out all right if the republic lasts six weeks. He must interpret the reprimand as the expression of the "heads I win, tails you lose" genius of the Government which hovers between Long Branch and Washington. Let us contemplate his following the example of Napoleon III, and prepare to exclaim, If I cannot shine in the republicanism of Europe, I lay my commission at the feet of your Majesty of Long Branch!

PROHIBITION AND POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The regulation of the liquor traffic in Massachusetts has, after iwo years' trial of the prohibitory law, been handed over to the individual towns, who are to deal with it as they see fit. The result will probably be that in the small country towns, where hardly anybody drinks or wants to drink, all drinking will be prohibited; while in the large cities, where there is a great deal of drinking, and where some restraint is really needed, no restraint at all will be attempted. It cannot be said that this is a very satisfactory result of an experiment which has now lasted for several years, and has caused more uproar and drawn forth more bad language than any effort after social reform within our recollection. The prohibitionists, however, far from being discouraged, think that by trying to get the State Executive into their own hands, they may mend matters, and have accordingly formed a party of their own, nominated Wendell Phillips for the Governorship, and are, it is said, not without hopes that, with the aid of the "Labor Reformers," they may elect him. Mr. Phillips has said to the latter, that it is a disgrace to Christianity that some men should have large fortunes and others next to nothing, so that if he gets into office on his two platforms, we may look for a speedy attempt in Massachusetts to solve finally the problem by which so many ages and nations have been vexed—namely, that of making everybody behave with perfect propriety, and share his earnings with his less fortunate neighbors. This solved, we are glad to say the necessity for political parties will be past, and, indeed, it is doubtful whether we shall need any formal government. At all events, we shall not need the final and restrictive part of government, and when one thinks how large a part of government this is, and how much of our time and attention it absorbs, we can hardly be too thankful to the grave men of Massachusetts who are going to show us how to get rid of it.

Temperance is, however, occupying a great deal of public attention all over the country. Even where it does not make its way into party politics, many people are seriously considering whether there is not some mode of getting rid of what all acknowledge to be the greatest source of crime and of domestic unhappiness also. Temperance has been and is greatly preached in pulpits and on platforms; hundreds of lecturers thunder in its behalf; the reformed drunkard continues to travel and exhibit himself for it, with as much assiduity as ever. It has an extensive literature of its own, devoted to exposures of the horrors of indulgence; nay, it has its own chemists and medical men, who exhaust the nomenclature of science in depicting the effect of alcohol on the brain, the muscular tissue, and the viscera. It has all the aid that music, banners, and badges can give to a cause, and it receives from the churches a fair amount of support—and yet its friends are not satisfied with its progress. The ravages of liquor, they say, are nearly as great as of war, and at the bottom of it all are the "moderate drinkers," a hardened and apparently numerous body, whose cunning abstinence from open excess, and confinement of their potations to their own houses, render it impossible for public opinion or even for the arm of the law to reach them, without something like total prohibition of the whole liquor traffic.

Now, would it not be worth while, at this stage of the proceedings, and before any more labor is wasted, either in useless declamation or in inoperative legislation, for temperance men of all shades to consider a little more seriously than they have yet done what is *possible* in this matter. Their attention has hitherto been devoted almost altogether to what is desirable, and they acknowledge themselves that they have not made much progress. Nevertheless, nothing is more certain than that there is far less drinking now than there used to be, certainly among the intelligent and well-to-do classes of society. The rum and brandy decanters are no longer seen on American sideboards, or wine on American dinner-tables, as they used to be. Indeed, nothing in our manners strikes foreigners so much as our abstinence. Look at a steamboat or hotel dinner-table anywhere along our Northern frontier, and you will not see a trace of liquor; cross over into Canada and you will find a bottle beside every plate. There is the same difference in private houses. A Canadian, an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a German, will hardly think of asking a friend to dinner, without offering him wine or beer, any more than he would think of not offering him bread. It is only among the wealthy classes in the large cities that any such usage prevails in the United States. Now, what has wrought this change? Is it legislation, or is it moral suasion, or is it the general progress of society in customs and refinement? Would it not be well to find out what it is, and, having found it out, to stick to it, and rely on it, and abandon all other instrumentalities?

Besides this, it seems to be generally acknowledged that, although drunkenness prevails to a greater or less extent in all countries, the countries of Continental Europe have somehow managed to unite moderate drinking with the absence of excess. Alcohol does not play the part, or anything like the part, in the criminal statistics of France, or Germany, or Italy, that it plays in ours. In fact, the social reformer in these countries finds some difficulty in understanding the fearful excitement of our temperance men about alcohol, and yet Prussia, at least, has as well educated a population as ours, and takes far more pains than we do to secure order and comfort within her borders. Now what is the reason of this difference? What does she do that we leave undone? What difficulties have we to contend with that she has not? Why do we regard beer as so dreadful, and she consider it so innocent and delightful? Would not an answer to these questions shed new and much-needed light on the whole subject? Thus far the temperance men have done nothing to supply it, except send an occasional half-educated and often fanatical teetotal traveller to Europe, with his imagination diseased about drunkenness, and allowed him when he came back to print and preach every foolish fancy, and silly generalization, and distorted fact that a total incapacity either to collect facts, or reason on them, combined with ignorance of the foreign languages, could cram into his brain. We ought to have something better.

CÆSARISM AND CARLYLEISM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a disease which often attacks highly-educated Americans at about the age of thirty, and which sometimes clings to them for the rest of their lives. They wake up some morning with the conviction that universal suffrage is a failure, and that only themselves and two or three of their intimate friends are fit to govern the world. They announce with dismay that America is vulgarizing not only itself, but probably the whole solar system. In some cases, where the habits and traditions of the patients are English, the disease finds vent in growling, and may be called Carlyleism. Other victims belong to the class of good Americans who have seen Paris before they died, and have ceased to be good Americans thenceforward. Their type of the disease is more malignant, and may be called Cæsarism.

And this disease of reaction is not confined to stock-brokers and statesmen out of office; it is just as virulent among the more recluse orders, as college professors, poets, and women. Professor Lowell, who twenty years ago wrote such fine sentiments about poor men's sons and rich men's sons, now grows as indignant as *Blackwood's Magazine* against "a system which gives Teague, because he can dig, as much influence as Ralph, because he can think." The Woman's Suffrage movement is perplexed with allies like Mrs. Ingersoll, of Washington, who is opposed to allowing any woman to vote who is not, like herself, taxed upon a small property, and is not qualified, like herself, to fill a Government clerkship. There is seldom a woman's convention where somebody does not feel impelled to remark that there are too many voters already, and that some of them should be put out of the way to make room for their betters.

And when men or women once get this solicitude into their heads, it is seldom got out again. Men have seen how England has gradually outgrown the control of the throne; then of the House of Lords; then of "the great governing families;" and has come to Gladstone and Disraeli at last. They have seen French Imperialism disappear in the crater of a volcano, and the Prussian monarchy already beginning to climb the sides of one. No matter. You can convert a European conservative, but an American reactionary dies hard; the despotisms of the Old World may crumble before his eyes, while he still clings to the belief that the nation can only be saved by limiting political power to himself and his cousins.

Fortunately the American community, as a whole, remains unconvinced. Where, it persistently asks, are you to draw the line? The barber in *Nicholas Nickleby* refuses to shave a coal heaver, on the ground that you must draw a line somewhere, and he draws it at bakers. The coal heaver himself, if he had drawn it, would certainly have drawn it so as to include himself, and among all those who would restrict the suffrage there is not one who would consent to leave himself outside. Each restriction proposed, while it vitiates the principle, still fails to satisfy. Talleyrand said to the Emperor Alexander, in 1814, that Bonaparte represented a principle and Louis XVIII represented a principle, while anything else was but an intrigue. So among ourselves, Cæsarism might represent a principle, only that there is no Cæsar. Universal suffrage represents a principle. Between these there is nothing which has even the dignity of an intrigue.

If we grant that there are in any community one, two, or a dozen persons who could govern it better than it governs itself now, the question still remains, How are those gifted few to be got at? If they are to select themselves and each is to recruit an army to fight it out, we have a South American Government. If they are to be selected by merely literary examination, then we have a Chinese type of rulers. But if they are to be chosen by the popular voice, then we have a republic after all. This at least aims to combine personal ability with popular government. There are always a few persons remarkably fitted for executive duties—one to command an army, one to organize schools, one to "swing a railroad." Every caucus, every convention, every election, is an effort to discover those men, and to put them where they will be useful. Americans take as readily to the appointment of committees as to the decision by majorities, because they are trained to understand that the many must settle what is to be done, and the few have charge of the doing. "Teague, who can dig," merely claims the right to decide at proper intervals which among the thinking Ralphs shall be put at the helm. We can spare neither. What would have become of this nation had the adjustment of the slavery question been left to the professors in our colleges? Each voter stands for his own rights and for those of his class, if for nothing else, and the larger the body of voters the less easy to cajole or bribe them. Because demagogues flatter the *vox populi* it does not become wise men to ignore its value. It was not an American republican, but the shrewdest of French thinkers, who said, "There is one who knows more than anybody, and that is Everybody."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.

REPUBLICANS, AROUSE!

There remain but

SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY

for your names to be placed on the

EXTRA ASSESSMENT LIST.

We earnestly urge upon all Republicans to attend to this.

EVERY NAME LEFT OFF THE LIST IS A VOTE LOST!

Go, therefore, to your Precinct Houses and examine for yourselves.

JOHN L. HILL,
President Republican City Exec. Com.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
MARSHALL C. HONG, }

9 16 4t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1870.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 18th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of October.

9 10s4t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,

S 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ T. W. BAILY'S
Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2? FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26s

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. S 3 ws 6m

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. S 16 30t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

DRY GOODS.

1870.

WAR'S DOINGS.

Important to Dry Goods Buyers.

Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of

Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,

Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also,

FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES,

Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also,
BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS.
We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW CROP OLIVE OIL

50 Cases of Finest Quality

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON

IN LARGE CANS AT $1·50 PER CAN.

WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,

PURE SPICES, ETC.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7s Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES
AT
Gold Prices,

EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FRENCH PLATES ONLY.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS. [3 23 mwsrp

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3 2p6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER

stands without a rival for Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.

Call and see certificates.

C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 N. SECOND Street.

A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 8 6 s13t

FOR SALE.

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.

ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant.

R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu *Ledger* Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES,

4114 Spruce street, possession October 10.
4116 Spruce street, immediate possession.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
9 6 tuths 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.

Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—TO A QUIET GENTLEMAN A handsome furnished Parlor and Bed-room in a private family. Inquire at

9 14 10t No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO LET—A SECOND STORY, WELL-lighted Room, No. 104 HUDSON'S Alley, with steam power. Apply to Adams Express Office. 9 16 6t

TO RENT—DWELLING No. 2035 WALNUT Street; handsomely furnished.
WARNER & ERWIN,
9 16 3t* No. 125 S. FIFTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

JACOB HARLEY.
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND KINDLING WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., September 23, 1870, from responsible parties, to keep on hand and deliver as required at the various offices and officers' quarters in this city and at Fort Whipple, Va., three hundred and twenty-two (322) cords of Kindling Wood and nine hundred and ninety-five (995) tons of merchantable White Ash or other anthracite coal of size as may be called for, free from slate and dust or dirt, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, as follows:—

At Fort Whipple, Va., about 40,000 pounds.

To be delivered on orders at various points in this city about 2,188,800 pounds.

Separate proposals will also be received for the delivery of the entire amount at the Government Corral, corner of Nineteenth and N streets.

Guarantees signed by two responsible sureties for a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount of each bid will be required of each bidder that he will, if successful, execute a contract in accordance with the requirements herein set forth, within six days after the award is made.

The fuel will be inspected, weighed, and measured by an inspector as provided by recent act of Congress, and payment will be made monthly for quantity received, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are provided for the purpose, on the certificate of the inspector and receipt of parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of wood contracted for, it will be purchased in open market and difference in cost charged to him.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, plainly marked "Proposals for Fuel." Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

WILLIAM MYERS,
Bvt. Brig.-General U. S. A.,
9 13 6t Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—
OFFICE OF A. C. S., FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
September 15th, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 M., October 15th, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st of November, 1870.

Upon the acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the interest of the Government to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE,
9 15 6t 1st Lt. Ord., A. C. S.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the Americus Club, Jr., the sum of $25 was donated in aid of the fund for the relief of the families of the firemen killed at the fire Crown and Race streets.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114¼.

—Governor Shaffer has isened a proclamation forbidding the assembling of Mormon militia.

—During the fiscal year ending June 30 there were issued 682,134,938 internal revenue stamps.

—Four negroes were hanged at the Isle of Wight Court House, Virginia, for the murder of Joel Grey.

—Two murders were perpetrated in Boston on Thursday, the victim in one case being a constable, who was shot by a man he was arresting.

THE MASTER MECHANICS.

THE BANQUET AT THE CONTINENTAL.

Last evening, at the banquet given to the American Master Mechanics, Joseph Harrison, Jr., presided, flanked on either side by Mr. H. M. Britton, president of the convention, and Hon. William D. Kelley, and among the distinguished guests present were Senator Henry Wilson, Hon. Morton McMichael, Gustavus Remak, James L. Claghorn, Daniel Dougherty, Judge Allison, Judge Thompson, General Robert Patterson, Theodore Cuyler, John Rice, Matthew Baird, Benjamin H. Brewster, Christian Kneass, and nearly all the prominent railroad master mechanics and iron men in this city.

After the cloth had been removed Mr. Joseph Harrison, Jr., delivered an address of welcome. The following regular toasts were then proposed:—

First Toast—The President of the United States. Responded to by Hon. Morton McMichael.

Second Toast—The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association. Responded to by Mr. H. M. Britton, President of the convention, and Mr. Morris Sellers.

Third Toast—The Railways of the United States. Responded to by Theodore Cuyler, Esq.

Fourth Toast—The Manufacturing Interests of the United States. Responded to by Hon. William D. Kelley and Daniel Dougherty.

Fifth Toast—The Officers of the Master Mechanics' Association. Responded to by Mr. H. M. Britton and C. P. Dodge.

Sixth Toast—The Press. Responded to by Hon. Morton McMichael.

Seventh Toast The Army and Navy of the United States. Responded to by General Robert Patterson.

Eighth Toast—The Ladies. Responded to by John C. Wyman.

Several volunteer toasts were proposed, which elicited responses from Senator Henry Wilson, Thomas Tasker, William Sellers, and others. The company separated at a late hour, after a delightfully-spent evening.

THE INVINCIBLES.

The Academy of Music was well filled last evening with people to listen to the address of Hen. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers: President, Ezra Lukens; vice presidents, H. Todd, W. L. Fox, John Wanamaker, Albert C. Weaver, Charles D. Norton, Horace Hill, B. C. Worthington, E. F. Starr, W. J. Gillingham, Joseph Brobston, Jr., George Fry, A. R. Calhoun, Cyrus Lukens, W. H. H. Roberts, W. W. Maris; secretaries, Henry C. Harkins, James Moore, Jr., Thomas C. Powell, John Birkinbine, E. S. Kimber, M. Hampton Todd.

Mr. Lukens made a very brief address.

Mr. Henry C. Hawkins, secretary, then read the following resolutions and address:

Whereas, The Republican Invincibles have, in former campaigns, materially aided the Republican cause, not only in our city, but in many portions of the State, and have been the means of gathering in young men, undecided upon which side to cast their lot, we feel the time has arrived when we, as a club, for this campaign at least, should direct our entire energies to securing, by other means, those great and glorious results, which, in the past, we have been instrumental in achieving by our torches and our banners; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of the foregoing, we issue an address to the young men of Philadelphia, calling upon them to rally to our standard, and by their energy and power assist in spreading our cause and preventing bold bad men from gaining power; who love not the party but spoils of the victor, and whose throats must ere long sap the life blood of the greatest and best principles ever enunciated by mortal man.

Resolved, That we, the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia, heartily iudorse the national and State administrations, earnestly recommend the regular nominees of the Republican party in the city as worthy the support of the people.

To the Republican citizens of Philadelphia:—The Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia, were organized in the memorable year of 1860, by young men whose only object in entering into the political arena, was to uphold the government in its struggle with the principles enunciated by the Democratic party, as represented by the rebels of the south, and their sympathizers of the north, in preserving the unity and purity of our national institutions; seeking no office, controlled by no clique, and desiring only the dissemination, and establishment, of Republican principles, on the broad basis "that all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The club has fully sustained its reputation as an active, independent and fearless organization in the political campaigns for the past ten years, and at the opening of the present one we feel free to call on all those who are in sympathy with the principles we advocate and the selection of worthy candidates to represent them, to unite with us in their support. This organization presents an opportunity for a practical movement toward remedying some of the evils and abuses that have unfortunately gained a foothold in our party, and which only can be reached by organized action, thus making politics something more than a mere ladder by which selfish and unprincipled men may climb to place and power.

We desire to gain the active co-operation of all who, by precept and practice, will cause an increased interest in delegate and primary elections, and jealously guard the purity and honor of our great party. We discountenance all so-called reform movements outside of the party organization, as tending only strengthen the ranks of the Democracy.

The chairman then introduced the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who said:

Ladies and gentlemen—I heartily thank you for your reception this evening. I wish to speak to the young men of Philadelphia. I shall never forget the acts of the women and the men during the war. The ballots you put in the ballot boxes, the aid you gave to those going to the front and coming to the rear, will live in the history of that war. We are here now for the same great cause. You belong to the great Republican party, which has in its ranks more than 4,000,000 of loyal men.

I sometimes hear it said that the Republican party has achieved its great work and it has little more to do. The man who utters that sentiment little comprehends the condition of the country. The party have achieved a greater work than was ever accomplished by any party in any other country. We have established the country on a basis of equality to all men, but our work is not complete. We want behind this the patriotic, liberty-loving men who have accomplished all this.

As slavery was abolished, it is not human nature that those principles will continue unless sustained.

No one doubts the patriotism of the Republican party. We never fired on the flag.

You owe it to your country to stand by the party till we teach the rebels the language of liberty, and give them time enough to apologize for their acts. Never trust a party that has hundreds of thousands of traitors and copperheads in its ranks, who apologized while they were aiding the foes of the nation.

We have amended the Constitution, and made it impossible for a slave to tread on American soil.

We were able to stand against the seductions of a President and the machinations of the Democratic party, and we crushed both.

We reconstructed the south and established it on a firm basis. Our work of reconstruction is about completed. The war left an army on our hands, which the world said we could not disband. But they did not know the young men of the country. We sent them to their homes. We elected General Grant to make the debt sacred—to reduce the public debt. In eighteen months we have reduced the debt in round numbers $170,000,000, while in the last eighteen months of Johnson's administration it was reduced but $1,000,000.

The currency of the United States to-day is worth $75,000,000 more than it was when General Grant came into office.

The speaker then spoke of General Grant's acts for the amelioration of the condition of the red men. He then said the Republican party was created to carry on reforms, as it is a reform in itself.

Young men, stand firm in the ranks of the party. Accept what God, in His wisdom, shall give you to do. Both parties have good and bad men, but there are a vast majority of Christians, you know, in the Republican party. Keep the party right and keep Pennsylvania and Philadelphia right, and stand by the men who have made the party. The Republican party was formed to carry out ideas, and not to put men in office.

The speaker then took his seat, and Hon. Wm. D. Kelley made a brief address, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE PRUSSIAN TROOPS SURROUNDING PARIS—BISMARCK AND THE PEACE QUESTION—A REPORTED ARMISTICE—THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG—AN ASSAULT EXPECTED SOON.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A dispatch from Berlin states that only a few curious travellers thus far have visited Wilhelmshaven since the arrival there of the Emperor Napoleon, and more than half of these were Americans. On Friday last the Duchess of Hamilton visited the Emperor. He dresses in an undress uniform, and has Dr. Conveaux professionally on his right during his almost incessant walks. The Princes Murat and Muskowa, Dr. Charles Payot and Viscount Bealle are in his company much of the time.

A Paris correspondent of the Times writes to the evening edition as follows: "There are those who think it possible that France would give up a portion of her fleet, pay the cost of the war, raze the walls of Strasburg and Metz, abolish the conscription and accept the limitation of her army as the price of peace, but nobody believes that she will cede a foot of her territory."

The Empress Eugenie is greatly annoyed by the army of sight-seers who follow her and stare at her whenever she appears in public.

In his dispatches, General Ulrich, commandant at Strasburg, admits that the situation is desperate. General Von Werther, the Prussian commander, defers the general assault on the city in order that the garrison may not be uselessly butchered.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A dispatch from Brumath, eleven miles NNW from Strasburg, from a special correspondent who came from the front at Strasburg yesterday, says that a heavy fire was continued all day from the heavy guns on the third parallel, causing great destruction to the walls and citadel. The effort to carry the fortifications by storm will doubtless be made to-morrow. Several fires had broken out in the city from the ceaseless bombardment. Early yesterday morning, a flag of truce was displayed by the French, and it was hoped that it meant a capitulation.

The firing ceased, and an officer and guard advanced toward the Prussian lines, asking, in the name of General Ulrich, a cessation of the firing to enable a party of females and a few wounded civilians, who had hitherto persisted in remaining, to leave the city. The request was granted. Some of the fugitives, in conversation, stated that the sufferings of the people were intense.

The provisions are served, and in very limited quantities, and the mortality and sickness caused by the deprivations continued very great.

On the 14th, the citizens made another appeal to General Ulrich to yield to the inevitable destiny. The commander replied that his position was most painful, but he must at all hazards discharge his duty to his country.

A Paris dispatch of to-day says that the advance of the Prussians steadily continues. Last night a large body of troops left the walls and proceeded in the direction of St. Denis. It is believed that they intend to engage the advanced forces of the enemy and retreat toward the fortifications on the approach of the main body.

The blockade of the Baltic and North Sea ports has been officially raised.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on Friday afternoon, as follows: Duke William of Mecklenburg's official reports say that the capitulation of Laon took place on the basis of that of Sedan—arms to be laid down, the Garde Mobile to be discharged on parole, and the line infantry to go under escort to this city. Many officers, including the French commander, remained in the yard of the citadel, and when the last man had passed the citadel gate, two powerful detonations were heard in quick succession. The powder magazine, shells, cartridges, and a mine exploded, and all in the yard were buried in the ruins. There was fearful destruction, and the losses cannot be ascertained.

The French are ordering immense quantities of arms and ammunition from England.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech to-day at Elgin, pronounced in the strongest manner against intervention or mediation between France and Prussia in any form whatever. Intervention means an abandonment of neutrality, but we have no desire whate er to be drawn into a quarrel not of our own seeking. I see no reason whatever to apprehend that we shall. Mediation we tried before the war, but when you come to speak of mediation after the sword has been drawn, you get a totally different set of considerations. It is no longer a question of the rights of parties, but a question of relative power. The sword is an evil mediator, but does its work decisively; and if, after the parties have called the sword in, we were to begin to mediate, then we should be wearing our neutrality exceedingly thin.

The conflicting nations know their own strength, and what they require for security. If a third nation tries to interpose between them, whatever advice it gives, it must take sides with either one or the other, and so cease to be neutral. Should we advise Prussia to be content with less than she demands, we should be actually taking the part of France against Prussia, and throwing our moral weight into the scale in favor of France. If, on the other hand, we advised France to accept terms she deemed inconsistent with her national dignity, we should be taking the part of Prussia, what, in my judgment, we ought to avoid.

Military men of experience here say that the power of the city to resist is limited only by the supply of food. General Trochu has 410,000 men under arms, who will become good soldiers behind the ramparts.

The citizens are determined to emulate Strasburg. If the city holds out three months the Prussians will be driven back to the Rhine.

General Trochu's proclamation on Wednesday discloses the fact that the most efficient preparations for defence have been made.

The enemy will have to make their way over barricades, if they succeed in battering down the fortifications, or get in by surprise.

It is rumored that the Crown diamonds, lodged by the Empress in the Bank of France, are of paste, and that the real ones were sold long since, through an American dentist, named Dr. Evans, and the money converted to the use of the Imperial family.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—[Special to the New York Times.]—Our correspondent writing from Paris, Sept. 15, says: Bread and meat have fallen in price, but salt and provisions have risen.

An immense supply of powder, 3,000,000 kilogrammes, is within the walls of Paris.

A signal telegraph has been put on the Arch of Triumph to correspond with that at Fort Valerian. A new system of signals have been arranged of colored lights. When the trees are removed, the movements of the enemy will be visible from the signal station. Underground wires will run from station to station. Balloons will be used and photographic bird's-eye views taken continually of the enemy's advance and sent instantly to General Trochu.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Paris does not occupy herself solely with the defence of her walls. General Vinoy, at the head of a new army, has commenced exterior operations and manœuvres to prevent the invasion of departments where the enemy can seize provisions. Two corps are ready for the west and centre provinces.

The *Constitutionnel* says a Prussian corps will occupy Havre and Cherbourg.

Galignani says, in order to stop the latest advance northeast at Neuilly-sur-Marne and south at Creteil, a force of sharpshooters successfully attacked the Prussians near Guidnes.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Prussians are at Creteil, Clamart, Charenton, and St. Oreen, almost within cannon shot of the walls of Paris.

A number of prisoners were taken yesterday by the Prussians, and sharpshooters and several convoys of munitions of war and provisions were also captured.

The Prussians now occupy some small woods around Paris, which were too green to burn.

Cannonading and musketry firing have been heard all day in the direction of Bourge.

A number of vagrants who were lately expelled from Paris, finding themselves between the walls of the city and the Prussian army, endeavored to forcibly re-enter Paris, but were driven away by the troops. Many Prussian spies were arrested yesterday in and around Paris, and the people were with difficulty restrained from killing them. Twenty-two thousand Gardes Mobile from Brittany arrived in the city yesterday. General Ducrot, who escaped from Sedan reached Paris yesterday, and will be at once appointed to an important command. The diplomatic corps will leave if a bombardment actually commences.

PARIS, Sept. 16, 9.50 P. M.—The rappel has just been sounded, and the Garde Mobile and Gard Nationale are called to arms, and the sentinels doubled on the ramparts. The Prussians have been signalized. Several uhlans captured at Meaux have been brought into the city by the gens d'armes of Creteil. In the morning an engagement took place on the road from Melun to Brie-Comte-Robert, between the sharpshooters and Prussians, the result of which is unknown, but many were wounded. The Mobiles are burning by government orders the hay and wheat stacks abandoned by the farmers, and the clumps of trees in the plains.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—[Dispatch to the New York Herald.]—The hoisting of the red flag at Lyons in defiance of the government creates pain and uneasiness. Severe measures will be taken against the offenders. The names of the editors who have left Paris are to be published.

The workmen of the city form sixty-six battalions, comprising 80,000 men. They are among the most determined defenders of the city, and are resolved on a war of extermination.

Visitors to Paris will remember Cotte's restaurant, on the corner of the Rue Royale and Rue de Honore. As I left the Place de la Concorde the crowd was gazing on the closed shutters of the restaurant, on which was written in large letters in chalk, "Closed in consequence of robbery—40 centimes 8 sous for a small loaf, with 2 sous 1 franc 70 centimes for book beer. Justice has been done. Closed by order of the sovereign people till the end of the war."

Pere Hyacinthe has published a letter expressing the warmest gratitude to the United States for her prompt recognition of the Republic. He has been prevented by illness from going as a chaplain in the army. He also says a letter is addressed by Minister Washburne to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It says the creation of the French Republic is a page in the history of liberty in both worlds. It revives the memory of Washington and Lafayette, and proves that if despotisms succeeded in dividing the two governments liberty had not for a moment ceased to unite the two nations. Europe still keeps silent, while America, notwithstanding the ocean separates us, makes her voice heard.

The Prussians are closing in on Paris in a way that indicates an attack on the southern and southeastern sides, and in that direction, so as to reserve their support, and at the same time to prevent reinforcements from the south and west to the besieged.

The Herald's correspondent dined last night with Victor Hugo and his family. His two sons, with their young wives, were present. The illustrious writer, in reply to some remarks, said many striking things. He said he had come to Paris to share the perils of her citizens. He had no public role to fill. His poor presence on the ramparts might be useful. He would go daily unarmed and stimulate the ardor of the patriotic defenders of the city. He regarded the attack on Paris as absurd as well as cruel. The war was begun against the Emperor; now he is a prisoner, and the King of Prussia sends him a retinue of servants, and sends us, who never provoked this war, bombshells.

Never was there an act so atrocious in history. I don't know, continued he, as a cloud overshadowed his face, "what part may fall to my lot to play before the awful drama closes, but Paris has the choice of determined defence and cowardly surrender. If it should, though it seems impossible, decide upon the latter course I can only return in exile to my old retreat, in Guernsey. If it elects the former I trust to see every quarter of Paris, one after another, blown to atoms, the enemy, corps after corps, battalion after battalion, buried in the same grave with my resolute fellow-citizens. If that way Paris must perish. While the spectacle may horrify the world, it will be followed by a resurrection of the democracy of France and Germany, who will avenge the terrible catastrophe.

PARIS, Sept. 16, 10 P. M.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Marshal Vaillant has been arrested. He presented himself at bastion 5, and was recognized by the officers, and seized by the crowd and taken to the post of bastion 6 amid hostile demonstrations. He was afterwards conveyed in a coach to the office of the Governor of Paris.

The indignation was caused by a report that he had said he came by order of the Emperor. He had a permit signed by General Trochu. The crowd assailed the office of Trochu, but the Marshal is in safety. Trochu reviewed to-day the advance guard of the corps of 10,000 American volunteers. This morning a squadron of mounted scouts skirmished with Prussian hussars near St. Denis, and wounded two of them, and had three men wounded. A company of the 11th battalion of the Mobiles attacked this morning a body of uhlans near Joinville-le-pont, and took eight prisoners and four horses. The villages of St. Maur-les-Fosses and Nogen-sur-Marne have been abandoned by their inhabitants.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·42 | MOON SETS.....10·38
SUN SETS..... 6·06 | HIGH WATER..... 6·21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W.M.Baird&Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A.Groves,Jr.
Brig Clara J. Adams, McFadden, Liverpool, Souder & Adams.
Brig Thomas Walker, Thompson, Barbadoes, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Yankee Blade, Roberts, Bangor, Walter Donaldson & Co.
Schr George Deering, Willard, Portland, do.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Smith, Providence, do.
Schr A. Sheppard, Fry, do. do.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, do. do.
Schr J. Kennedy, Lawrence, Fredericktown, do.
Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, Key West, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Rodondo, Rogers, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. M. Knowles, Small, do. do.
Schr B. F. Lowell, Harris, do. do.
Schr L. A. Bayles, Bayles, do. do.
Schr Ramon de Ajuria, McBride, Portland, do.
Schr Lottie Baird, Reed, Washington, D. C., David Cooper.
Schr E. A. Cummings, Whirlow, Hampton, do.
Schr George and Emily, Harris, Saco, Me., do.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, do. do.
Schr Beta, Cowen, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr J. Nelson, Cavalier, East Cambridge, do.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Bobb, do. do.
Schr Mary J. Ward, Ward, Winterport, do.
Schr A. S. Gaskill, Gaskill, Medford, do.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, do.
Schr I. Albertson, Tooker, do. do.
Barge Clarinda, Brown, Brooklyn.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Expounder, Crocker, 36 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, from New Orleans via Havana 7th inst., with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Queen of the East, McLeod, 43 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Ortolan, Sherman, 12 days from Charleston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Osprey, Crowley, 13 days from Windsor, N.S., with plaster to B. Crawley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 16.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

J. A. Covill, with lumber, and James Hand and Birdhill Boy, with logwood, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Melissa, Mary Kirkpatrick, Satterlee, Borough, R. F Cahill, Dreadnaught, Alvin Clark, Myrtle, Jas. Williams, and Sarah Reichart, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 17.—8 Easton & McMahon's barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 16.—A bark unknown passed in this morning, and one went to sea to-day. A herm.-rigged steamer passed out this afternoon.

In the harbor, schr Henry Le Blanc, from St. Martins for Yarmouth, N. S., with molasses, sugar, etc., dismasted in hurricane of 1st inst.

Passed in last night, a ship reported to be the Henry Pelham; also, a French bark, unknown, oil-laden; brig Thomas Walters, two brigs unknown, and thirty-eight schooners.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Nevada, Green, cleared at New York 15th inst. for Liverpool.

Steamer Com. H. A. Adams, Fenton, sailed from Norfolk 14th inst. for James River.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, cleared at Baltimore 15th inst. for Havana, via Key West.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 15th inst.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Steamer Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Sp. schr Valencia, Cano, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 9th inst.

Schr Ida Ames, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Emma D. Finney, McQuillen, fm St. Marys, Ga., for Philadelphia, put into Tybee 11th inst. for a harbor.

Schr Reno, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 13th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 34, hence, at Norwich 14th instant.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, hence, at Newport 15th inst.

Schr A. Oakes, Pillsbury, hence, at Rockland 9th instant.

Schr Edith May, Higgins, from Wellfleet for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schr Magee, Ramsey, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Richmond 15th inst.

Schr Georgetta Lawrence, Robinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 7th inst.

Schr Willard P. Phillips Hawkins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 13th inst.

Schr Village Queen, Conklin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

Schr Traveller, Hodges, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 13th inst., with 250 tons phosphate rock.

Schrs Mary Price and William P. Cox, hence, at Plymouth, Mass., 10th inst.

Schr Lizzie, Frambes, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Newburyport 14th inst.

Schr E. M. Sawyer, Kelley, hence, at Salem 14th instant.

Schr J. C. McShane, Adams, at Norfolk 14th inst. from Canal locks, bound to Philadelphia.

Schrs Cyrus Fassott, Harding, and Edna Harwood, Harwood, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

Schr Artist, Godfrey, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst. for New York.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 13th inst.

Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelley, for Philadelphia; Lottie, Taylor, for do; and Emeline McLain, Kelley, for Chester, cleared at Boston 15th inst.

Schrs Wave Crest, Davis, and L. C. Hickman, Robinson, hence for Boston; Mary R. Somers, Blackman, from Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Electa Bailey, Smith, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes Hole 14th inst. Sailed, schr Dwight, Davidson.

Schrs E. F. Cabada, Swain; Emma G. Edwards, Lee; and Marian Gage, Haley, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst. Sailed, schrs Emma R. Somers, Unexpected, and Marian Gage.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Wyoming, Captain Teal, cleared yesterday for Savannah:—D. W. Harlan and wife; Mr. J. McDonough and daughter; Miss E. J. Kelly; Jacob Gries, wife, and two children; Frederick Engle; Henry Pennington; S. Lipsed; D. Thalheimer; L. Leibach; A. O. Loomis; Mrs. Margaret Pitt; and H. Sternau.

Steamtug David Cox, which was sunk by collision with the steamer Union, June 20th ult., off Marble Yard, East river, is being raised by the Neptune Submarine Company, with the aid of the New York Derrick Company. The wreck lay in the way of vessels at low tide.

Schr Charles, which has been lying sunk at the Worcester Railroad wharf since night of 31st ult., was pumped out and raised Tuesday afternoon, discharged, and taken on the marine railway for repairs.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

STEAM WHISTLE ON SEAL ISLAND.—A letter received by the Underwriters of New York from their agent, dated Yarmouth, N. S., Sept. 10, says:—

"I beg to inform you that a steam-whistle has been placed on Seal Island, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, and, as far as I am aware, no notice of it has been given by the Dominion Government. In the case of the loss of the brig Alexander William, the master informed me that he heard the whistle, a faint sound, when close ashore, but he thought it that of a steamer, not being aware that a whistle had been placed there. I deem it of importance that you should be aware of this, and a notice in the papers, where shipmasters could see it, might be of service. The whistle is said to be a very powerful one."

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL," OR THE Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.

As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

8 26 1m]

$5·50.

LARGE NUT

White Ash, Pure and Clean.

Give it a Trial.

MITCHELL & WROTH'S

COAL DEPOT,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,

9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED. LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg $6·75. Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

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Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

CORDAGE, ETC.

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 1

AMUSEMENT.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 17, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. ALBERT CASSEDY, TWO THRILLING MELO-DRAMAS. Boucicault's exquisite Military Drama of JESSIE BROWN; OR, THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, To conclude with the Sensational Play of THE COURIER OF PARIS. Monday, Sept. 19—Last week of MR. EDWIN FORREST.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE. ARCH Street, above Tenth. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS, THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA. OPEN FOR THE SEASON, With the best Minstrel Organization in the world. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

HOTELS.

AUTUMN IN THE COUNTRY AT THE KITTATINNY HOUSE, At the DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa.,

will continue open the entire Autumn at reduced rates of board. The change of foliage commencing about the 20th of September is nowhere seen to greater perfection. Write for circulars.

W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS,
9 18 tuthstf Proprietors.

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FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1870. FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY. CONGRESS OF THE DRAMATIC STARS. The eminent and Histrionic Congress, which has created a wholesome *furore* in dramatic circles during its recent engagement at NIBLO'S GARDEN, New York, greatly augmented for this occasion.
America's Great Tragedian, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
The very popular Comedian, MR. MARK SMITH,
His first appearance since his triumphant European success.
The eminent Dramatic Artist, MR. F. C. BANGS,
The popular Star, MR. FRANK MAYO.
The distinguished Comedian, MR. W. R. FLOYD.
The very popular Actor, MR. A. H. DAVENPORT.
The popular leading artist, MR. JOHN B. STUDLEY.
The celebrated Artist, MR. CHARLES MORTON,
AND
The Renowned Tragedienne, MADAME PONISI.
The Popular Comedienne, MISS JOSEPHINE ORTON,
Her first appearance in two years.
The favorite young Artiste, MISS JENNIE PARKER,
Her first appearance in several seasons, sustained by powerful artistes of great repute and excellence, WILL PRESENT A SERIES OF GREAT PLAYS,

Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Express.* The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record,* and *German Democrat,* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

STANDING ARMIES.

If any new arguments were needed to confirm the wisdom of the founders of our republic in opposing the creation and maintenance of large standing armies, they would be furnished by the modern experience of France. We need this lesson now on account of the regret felt at the prolongation of our war, the prevalence of a feeling that it was invited, in part, by the military weakness of the Government, and the reluctance displayed in some quarters to the reduction of our army to its present standard. But when we see how powerless the regular forces of the Empire were against an uprising of a hostile people, and how quickly a succession of terrible defeats of this vaunted organization followed upon years of infamous peculation, we may well congratulate ourselves upon adherence to the old system of relying, in all great emergencies, upon the citizen soldiery of the land.

It is now growing more and more apparent that one great use to which the French army was put in peace was the enrichment of a horde of Imperial thieves, the ringleader being no less a personage than Napoleon himself. His salary amounted to such an immense sum that with all his audacity he scarcely dared to openly ask the nation to increase it, and to eke it out he became the accomplice of the rascals of a lower rank who pocketed the pay, rations, and supplies of regiments in buckram. As France was thus robbed, America would be victimized under similar circumstances. In this line of knavery our politicians and contractors need no lessons from the Emperor and his fellow-thieves, and we have plenty of ambitious great men who would delight in plundering tax-payers during a long peace under the pretext that they were maintaining a splendid standing army which, in actual war, would go down before the first powerful foe that attacked it.

We need a small regular army as a nucleus, an abundance of well-trained officers, and it is desirable that there should always be a considerable body of well-disciplined volunteers, but there is scarcely any way in which such vast sums of money could be uselessly and injuriously squandered as by an imitation of the system which has produced such disastrous results in France. If threatening foreign complications or domestic revolts render it probable that a large force may suddenly be required, a modification of the Prussian system could be devised here which would assure an abundant supply of good soldiers; and during the present generation, at least we can count confidently upon the skill and valor of those who learned the murderous art in the hard school of the Rebellion.

But the corruption for which the regular army of France furnished a pretext, and its inefficiency, were not the only objections to it. It was the bulwark of Napoleon's tyranny at home and abroad. Its ranks were always full enough to keep the French people in subjection, to overawe agitation, to prevent a fair expression of public grievances, and to maintain despotism. We are fortunately free from such dangers, but if a large standing army was maintained in this country, it would be a mere question of time when it would be used to crush American liberty. Sooner or later a pretext would be furnished for its employment as an agent of despotism, and some popular and ambitious general would crush the republic of the United States as Cæsar crushed that of Rome and as the first Napoleon destroyed the first republic in France.

IN THE autumn of 1813 Madame de Staël wrote in the preface to her work on Germany these words:—

"It is three years since I designated Prussia, and the countries of the north which surround it, as *the country of thought;* into how many actions has this thought been translated! That to which the systems of philosophers led the way is coming to pass, and a full independence of mind is about to lay the foundation of the independence of nations.

Prussia was then in its infancy. Sixty years, but a small portion of the lifetime of a nation, has since rolled round, and we behold now how its thought has matured into action.

GEMS concreting fortunes in their tiny facets have furnished a favorite theme for fiction, but even the novelist's imagination could not group around the story of the "Moonstone" more wondrous incidents than have attended the veritable wanderings of that splendid amethyst which was sent to the beautiful creole Josephine Beauharnois by her imprisoned husband, which thenceforth gleamed upon her hand through all the strange vicissitudes of her eventful life, and after attending her through glory and disgrace, was taken from the clay-cold finger of the divorced Empress to gleam again upon the hand of another Queen. From the dead finger of the dethroned and exiled Hortense it was again taken to follow the marvellous career of her son, to be borne through beggary, exile, and imprisonment until it should again gleam upon a throne of empire, and now it ends as it began, with an imprisoned Beauharnois—Napoleon the Third. The cold, senseless gem lives on, while generations of men rise and fall, and it is only a segment of its life that is comprised between that first Reign of Terror that deluged the streets of Paris with blood and that widely different Reign of Terror that threatens it to-day.

LANGUAGE is the natural expression of individual thought, and necessarily conforms in many respects to the individual peculiarities. No grammar can constrain every mind to work by the same methods, or bring that unruly member, the tongue, into complete subjection to the same rules. In the structure of a language, therefore, may be found the illustration of the mental characteristics of the nation that uses it, and this finds no better illustration than in a comparison between the speech of the French and the Germans. The French, rapid, sharp, epigrammatic, compels a hasty and condensed expression—a broad, unlimited assertion, and almost courts interruption by the structure of its phrase; while the German moves steadily onwards to the close of its ponderous period, which at its very ending modifies the whole sense of the assertion. The French interjects its statement instantly and without reservation; the German must be patiently followed to master its meaning. The French is dramatic, the German didactic; the French brilliant and terse, the German serious and profound; the French incomplete, the German thorough. The Frenchman explodes his thought, as he does his deed, leaving the future to correct its inaccuracies; the German fences his position and explains his meaning thoroughly before he leaves it: his assertion ends with a full stop, the Frenchman's closes with a dash.

THE REPUBLICAN leaders of France are evidently determined to leave Prussia no pretext for a prolongation of the war. They will accede to everything that can be honorably surrendered. But it is said that King William will not treat with them on any terms, on the ground that they do not possess the requisite authority, the German theory being that the old Corps Legislatif and the Regency is the Government *de jure*, and the only one competent to frame a binding treaty. There is a certain degree of plausibility in this notion, but the business of hunting up or setting up governments which have not a veritable existence rarely proves profitable, and even German armies will find themselves scarcely competent to control the erratic politics of France. The long-looked-for uprising, which has not been produced by invasion or investment of the capital, may come at last if any open or covert attempt is made to re-establish the empire.

GERMANY, although she has her hands pretty full at present, has yet time to look ahead in such matters, for instance, as education. All the universities being nearly closed now, professors as well as students having gone either to fight or to bind up wounds, the regular programmes for the lectures in the forthcoming winter term are issued and published as usual. Again, twenty-eight out of the thirty non-theological professors of the university at Munich have, at the instigation of the theological professors, issued a stirring protest not only against the Infallibility but against the Œcumenicity of the Vatican Council. And, while this protest takes its stand on the Bavarian Constitution and State law, the theological faculty in its turn is preparing a manifesto in the same sense upon theological grounds. The publication of the dogma itself in Bavaria will not be undertaken by the unwilling archbishop in a hurry, even if no special ministerial prohibition should be issued against it.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Hiram Ketchum.

The death of Hon. Hiram Ketchum, at Riverdale, Westchester county, New York, aged seventy-eight, is the death of another of our valuable and distinguished men who have made great marks in their day and generation. Mr. Ketchum was born in the northern part of New York State, and emigrated to the city of New York over forty years ago, when that city ended at Bleecker street, and when Brooklyn and Jersey City were but little towns, and hence in his lifetime he saw a city grow, and nearly all the institutions in it. In almost all af these institutions, religious, civil, literary, scholastic, social, and political, Mr. Ketchum acted a great part.

Mr. Ketchum was best known for two events in his life—the one, his ardent, life-long devotion to Daniel Webster, who, next to Edward Curtis and R. M. Blatchford Lee, was his confidential friend; and the other, his sharp and prolonged controversy with Archbishop Hughes on the public schools. The two great contentists were well matched in earnestness and perseverance. Frequently both appeared before the city authorities, to argue their respective sides, and as frequently in print. The contest ended with a victory for neither, while the public schools were kept as they had been, open to all, Jew and Gentile. His last appearance before the public, last winter, was in the public press, in resistance to sectarian schools.

The love of Mr. Ketchum for Daniel Webster was like the love of a woman rather than that of man for man. There was nothing he would not do for Mr. Webster that could be done in honor. He believed in Mr. Webster with his whole heart and soul, and never saw a fault or error in him Hence the Great Expounder gave him in most matters his entire confidence, while Mr. Ketchum here, on every occasion in public or in private, did all he could to exalt and ennoble the great statesman and orator.

Mr. Ketchum had an ambition for political life, but he never fairly got into it. This city during his vigorous manhood was a Clay city, and never fully gave its heart to Mr. Webster. But Mr. Ketchum as a public speaker was ever welcomed by the Whigs, and as a writer he was one of the best dialecticians of the day. "A Whig from the Start"—his *nom de plume* at one time—did wonders in saving a great body of the Whigs from running after Governor Seward in all his *isms* and *ologies* and *ites*. In later life, Mr. Ketchum, having "nowhere else to go," voted with the Democracy. He worked hard and wrote much for General McClellan.

Old citizens who have known Mr. Ketchum for years will, without distinction of party, regret and mourn over his departure; for he was a man that made friends of all who knew him well.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 8 6 stf*

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and quarter before 8 P. M. *

☞ REV. R. T. MIDDLEDITCH, D. D., OF New York, will preach to-morrow at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Camden, N. J. *

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. *

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST STREET, ABOVE FIFTEENTH, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. *

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., N. E. corner FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES Y. MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. *

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor, having returned from Europe, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. JAMES NEILL, and evening at 7½ o'clock by Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D. Strangers invited. *

☞ SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to young men to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, in SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut. Subject—"The Duty of Hating." All young men invited. Usual service at 10½ A. M. *

☞ "THE THINGS CONCERNING THE COMing Kingdom and the Name of Jesus."—BENJAMIN WILSON, of Illinois, will (D. V.) preach the last two sermons of the course on the above topic, at the Church FOURTH Street, above Catharine, to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. *

☞ ST. MATTHEW'S P. E. CHURCH, N. E. corner of EIGHTEENTH Street and GIRARD Avenue.—The Sunday School connected with this Church will resume its regular sessions to-morrow, the 18th inst. Morning Session at 9 o'clock; Afternoon Session at 3 o'clock. *

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—This Church has been undergoing very extensive repairs; it will be reopened on Sunday. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Dr. IVES, of Auburn, N. Y.; 3 P. M., by Dr. WITHROW, of this city; and 7½ P. M., by W. J. STEVENSON, D. D. *

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

Interesting opening services of Beth-Eden Sunday School, commencing at 2½ o'clock P. M. Special music for this occasion. Addresses by Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, RENE GUILLOU, and Pastor. Strangers cordially invited to be present at any of the services. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

BOYS' FALL SUITS, YOUTHS' FALL SUITS, CHILDREN'S FALL SUITS,
FALL OVER-COATS, FALL OVER-COATS,
FALL CUSTOM WORK,
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
Nos. 818 and 820
CHESNUT
SRTEET.

☞ DALY'S GREAT WHISKY WAREROOMS.—The immense establishment of H. M. DALY, No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street, is probably the largest in the United States. Five stories in height, it runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance, we may say, of 215 feet. And this huge building is filled from cellar to attic with the very rarest and purest brands of whiskies. The seeker after the genuine article can find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is sufficient to note here that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers.* This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notices of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

☞ A QUEER CASE.—A MAN WAS LATELY sent to the lunatic asylum for persisting in planting horse chesnuts in expectation of raising sorrel colts. There are persons at large who entertain expectations equally absurd. Those who are allured by the low prices of coal are frequently victimized. If you want good coal, patronize some reliable dealer like Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, at the north west corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. You there get the Honeybrook Lehigh in all its purity. Deal with him once and you become a permanent patron. 9 9 3m4p

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; FRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily at M. H. SOBY'S, No. 416 LIBRARY Street, from 10 until 2 o'clock. JOS. R. ASH, 9 6 tuths Chairman.

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—NORTH BROAD STREET.—The desirable four-story residence, No. 808 N. BROAD Street, with four-story back buildings, complete with every modern convenience and improvement. Lot 20 by 160 feet, with stable in the rear. Apply at No. 832 ARCH Street, second story, or upon the premises. 9 17 6t*

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR Sale. 50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above seven mile stone, and near Tacony.

Mansion-house and Dwellings to let. Apply on premises. 1t*

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BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1·75.
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Shawls, Velveteens, Serges, Satinite Chene, Mohair Stripes, Alpacas, Empress Cloths, Silk Poplins, Etc.

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OPEN ALL THE WAY!!!
OPEN IN EARNEST!!!!

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With the confidence and esteem reposed in us by the public.

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To state that the public appreciate our enterprise in keeping them supplied with the best of clothes at the lowest of prices.

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WE WILL GIVE

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GREAT BROWN HALL,
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SUITS,
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ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

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will be kept open
During OCTOBER and NOVEMBER,
at reduced rates for Board.
The convenience of this house for business men is unsurpassed by any in the vicinity of Philadelphia.
All the rooms are heated and supplied with gas.
Only three minutes walk from White Hall Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite Bryn Mawr.
ISAAC H. EVANS,
9 17 7t* West Haverford P. O.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Furnishing Bartholomew's System of Drawing," and "Webster's Dictionaries," to the Board of Public Education, will be received at the Office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, addressed to the undersigned, until THURSDAY, September 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Said proposals must state the price and quality, and be accompanied by a sample of said books.
By order of the Committee on Supplies.
H. W. HALLOWELL,
9 17 stuw3t Secretary.

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IN STORE,
AT A HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICE.
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English Body Brussels,
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PIANOS,
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HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
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COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

MR. A. DOUGLAS

Would respectfully inform his musical friends and the public generally that he has associated himself with
MESSRS. REDFIELD PHELPS & CO.,
Agents for Hallet, Davis & Co's New Scale Grand and Square Pianos,
No. 927 CHESNUT Street,
Where he will have charge of the PIANO RENTING department of their business.
Having had many years' experience in the Establishment of Mr. J. E. GOULD, he feels that he possesses qualifications in the selection of fine and reliable instruments that customers will readily appreciate, and which are not presented by Piano Dealers generally. 9 16 tf

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Special attention is called to their new
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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and public PATENT WASHABLE PLAIN TINTS, which we guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge, and which require no preparation previous to or after hanging. They need no varnishing, thus preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss which is given by varnish.
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BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
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SUGAR.—200 BARRELS "JOS. S. LOVERING'S" Granulated and Crushed Sugars.
For sale by
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9 16 3t* No. 140 South FRONT Street.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

From the North American Exchange and Review, Sept. 7, 1870.

The Royal Insurance Company with its report for 1869 completes the history of operations for a quarter of a century. Its twenty-fifth annual exhibit vindicates the past, and is rich in promise for the future. The whole record of the Royal demonstrates a steady financial growth scarcely disturbed by the fluctuations of business. Its present stock cash capital is partly surplus capitalized, and the annual dividend for the twenty-fifth year is equal to twenty-five per cent. of the capital as paid in by the shareholders. At the close of 1868 the Royal had, by the American standard, a net earned surplus over capital of $1,079,273, deducting all life and fire liabilities. The special reserve surplus fund of one of this company, set apart out of profits to guard the capital from impairment, was increased through the results of 1869 by the splendid addition of $591,880. This reserve now amounts to a sum nearly equal to the cash capital. Total assets about nine million dollars.

The fire department shows for 1869 a less ratio of loss to premium than the business of the previous year. With such a wide distribution of hazards, excessive losses in any particular country are generally compensated by successes elsewhere. The heavy American fire losses of 1869 of the Royal, merged in the vast extent of the underwriting, have a very slight effect upon the aggregate result. American policy holders will appreciate the value of a security which is lifted out of the contingencies besetting fire insurance here. In insurance as in war, the more avenues for resources that are kept open the better the chance of ultimate safety. To give an idea of the details of the Royal's position, we present an abstract of the last annual report:—

The annual general meeting of the shareholders was held August 5, at the head office of the company, North John street, Liverpool.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1869.

The directors have the pleasing duty of reporting that the results of the year 1869 are highly satisfactory in both departments of the business.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The premiums for the period amount to £485,-180 5s. 9d. ($2,425,900), and the losses to £290,-685 10s. 11d. ($1,453,425), being an increase of premium and a decrease of loss, as compared with the corresponding totals of the preceding twelve months. The net profits of the department, including interest, amount to £78,154 3s. 5d. ($390,770). With a single exception, this is the largest surplus that has been announced as the result of a year's operations since the establishment of the company; and it is satisfactory to state that most of the branches have contributed to it in some measure, the American department being the only important one that shows a small adverse balance.

Your directors have repeatedly had to refer to the fluctuations to which fire insurance business is exposed. The year now under review has been marked by the absence of fires of any serious extent; but it has been succeeded by a period equally distinguished for the number and severity of the losses which have occurred in various parts of the world. The Royal has shared in many of these, and so favorable a report as the one now presented cannot, therefore, be anticipated for 1870.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

It will be in the recollection of the shareholders that the results of the quinquennial valuation of the liabilities of this department now fall to be reported. Your directors feel that more than the usual interest attaches to this investigation, in consequence of public attention having been prominently drawn, during the past twelve months, to the financial position of life offices by the failure of one large company and the rumored difficulties of others. For the better security of the public a bill, which has just received the approval of the legislature, will compel all life companies to publish, periodically, important information respecting their financial position and the means they possess of meeting their engagements. Your directors approve of the salutary provisions of the measure which enforce the publication of accounts upon all companies; and, in order to afford an adequate confirmation of the accuracy of the statements of this company, your directors have adopted a further check, which they are satisfied will commend it to every shareholder and assurer. A valuation of the life liabilities has been made by the officers of the company as heretofore, and a totally independent valuation has been obtained from Mr. Samuel Brown, one of the most experienced actuaries of the day. It is satisfactory to state that the two valuations were nearly identical in their results, although in the one case each policy was valued separately, and in the other they were grouped in classes according to ages.

It is unnecessary to enter upon the details here, as they are given fully in the accompanying reports by the manager and consulting actuary, and it only remains to make the announcement that the amount of profit accruing to the shareholders for the transactions of the last five years is £81,933 6s. 8d. ($409,665). The results of the business for the last twelve months have been as follows:—

Total income from premiums, after deducting reassurances.....	£213,420 14s. 8d.	($1,067,100)
Of which the 1948 new proposals completed during the year have contributed, net.....	£19,003 7s. 8d.	($95,015)
The interest from investments.....	£46,162 14s. 0d.	($230,810)
The claims, including payments of bonus additions.....	£104,383 9s. 6d.	($521,915)
New annuities and endowments, purchase-money and premiums	£16,827 4s. 2d.	($84,135)
The interest placed to the credit of these account.....	£7,185 5s. 4d.	($35,925)
After payment of all claims, annuities, and expenses of every description, the amount added to the life funds for the year is.....	£133,059 7s. 8d.	($665,295)

DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

The directors beg now to recommend that a dividend of 3s. per share and a bonus of 4s. per share, and on the present occasion a further bonus of 3s. per share from the life profits, together with 10s. per share free of income tax, be declared.

FUNDS.

After providing for payment of dividends and bonuses, the funds of the company will stand as follows:—

Capital paid up.....	£289,095	($1,445,475)
Reserve fund and profit and loss account.....	£286,925 10s.	($1,434,625)
Life assurance funds...	£1,173,401 9s. 1d.	($5,867,005)

CHARLES TURNER, Chairman.

CITY ITEMS.

TORBERT'S OLD DOMINION TABLE SAUCE is the nicest thing to sharpen the appetite and give healthy tone to the digestive organs, besides giving delicious flavor to meats, fish, soups, oysters, game, etc.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT,
AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER COPE BROTHERS' SHIP TONAWANDA,
A LARGE INVOICE OF
VERY CHEAP
WHITE ENGLISH IRONSTONE CHINA
DINNER,
TEA, AND
CHAMBER SETS,
AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE ENGLISH
ALE GLASSES,
SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES,
AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH PARIS DECORATED
DINNER AND
TEA SETS,
AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.
NEW STYLES AND ALL PRICES.

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporeal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

A NEW ARTICLE in paper hangings has just been invented, which has a great advantage over all other kinds by reason of its being washable. This great desideratum, long looked for, but heretofore undiscoverable, has at last been attained after long years of experiment. These patent washable hangings now offered to the trade and public are guaranteed to stand washing with a soft brush or sponge. They are in plain tints, but require no preparation before or after hanging, either of varnish oranything else, so that the delicate shades are preserved and the hard gloss given by varnish is not necessary. The article is for sale wholesale and retail by John H. Longstreth, the sole agent, No. 12 North Third street.

THE dwellings built in St. Alban's place are not only handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, and facing a park extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth streets, north of Catharine, but are being rented at a figure about one-half what is asked for properties similarly located up town. The magnificence of the neighborhood must be seen to be appreciated. Mr. Leslie, No. 717 Sansom street, who built these properties, is renting them rapidly.

WE WOULD BY NO MEANS recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge. In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

FALL OVERCOATS.—
Rockhill & Wilson's
Fall Overcoats.
Rockhill & Wilson's
Fall Overcoats.
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

A WORD TO THE ELDERLY.—Nobody loves to be grey. That's human nature. Everybody detests the hair dyes, and the sedimental "not-a-dyes." That's human nature too. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which literally rejuvenates grey hair, is free from the filth and sediment which defile the dyes and "not-a-dyes."

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE EXCELLENT MENU of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, commends itself to the traveller. The location is unsurpassed for parties either on business or pleasure, and its accommodations unequalled.

DIED.

ECKERT.—On Friday afternoon, September 16, 1870, HENRY TREVOR ECKERT, son of the late Dr. George N. Eckert, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1031 Spruce street, on Tuesday afternoon, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

LESSIG.—In Philadelphia, on the morning of the 16th instant, LIZZIE A., daughter of Eliza and the late John C. Lessig, of Pottsville.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Pottsville Depot, on Tuesday, the 19th, upon the arrival of the 12:45 train.

Pottsville and Reading papers please copy. **

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE!

GREAT BARGAINS.

The old stand, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, to be closed out, regardless of cost.

BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS.

The best assortment in the city

AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

Fine Editions of Standard Works, Poetry, History, Biography, etc. etc.

☞ *During the continuance of the time required to close up the business we shall keep a sufficient supply of ALL THE NEW BOOKS, and sell them at a discount of 30 to 33⅓ per cent. Give us a call.*

D. ASHMEAD, Agent,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
9 17stuth3t4p Philadelphia.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street,
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

CIGARS.

ELEGANT TEN CENT
Honey Bee Cigars,
Three for a Quarter.
SOLD IN THIS CITY BY
J. T. FLAHERTY,
9 15 thatu6trp S. E. corner EIGHTH and CHESNUT.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

DRESS GOODS.

Our Second Opening of Foreign Dress Fabrics embraces many new and seasonable goods not yet exhibited by any other house. The very low prices we have been asking for our earlier and present offerings (much lower than last year, notwithstanding the war,) have induced large and rapid sales.

Although our importations have been on a much larger scale than ever before, we already find our stock rapidly diminishing before the active demands thus early made upon it.

Among the almost endless variety of French, German, and British Fabrics we would mention unusually beautiful styles of

TONGE POPLINS,
RICH CLOTH PLAIDS,
SATIN LAINE FOR SUITS,
SILK, WOOL, AND CORDED POPLINS,
In all the new shades, and full lines of
Low and Medium Priced Dress Goods,
Adapted to the wants of the most critical, as well as the most economical buyer.

BLACK SILKS.

In our advertisement of Black Silks some time since, we gave a list of very low prices, at which prices we shall continue to sell them for two weeks longer, notwithstanding the general advance.

We have since added to our stock

Cheney Bros.' American Black Gros Grains

at $1·90.

Same Goods as are offered by our competitors as very cheap at $2·00.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
9 14 2mrp CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.,
Of Every Design.
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
Nos. 245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH Street, above Spruce,
Will open a splendid assortment of
Barnsley Table Linen in superb patterns.
Belgian Table Linen, 2 yards wide, $1·12½ up.
Irish Bleached Table Linen, 50, 60, 75, 80c. up.
Table Napkins, all Linen Damask, $1·25 doz.
Complete assortment of Towels at every price.
Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow Linens, job lots.
Best Sheeting Muslins, 2¼ yards wide, 45 and 50c.
Marseilles, Honeycomb, and Dimity Bed Quilts.
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
Heavy 10-4 Blankets, $4 per pair up.
Fine Blankets, large size, from mills, $5 up.
Ballardvale Flannels, 45c. Shaker, Welsh, Domet, Red, White, Blue, Gray, and Sacque Flannels.
Black Waterproof Cloakings, 87½c., $1, $1·25 up.
Blue, Striped, Plaid, Gold Mixed Waterproof.
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Celebrated English Merino Underwear for Men, Ladies, Boys, and Misses at 25 per cent. reduction.
Boys' full regular made English Merino Vests, 70c. up.
Ladies' full regular made English Merino Vests, $1·25 up.
Gents' English super stout Half-hose, 25c. up.
Ladies' full regular made Hose, 25, 28, 31c. up.
Children's ½, ¾, and extra long English Hose.
JOHN BURNS,
HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
AND
IMPORTER OF HOSIERY,
No. 245 and 247 South ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE. 1t

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,
WILL OPEN
PARIS WALKING SUITS,
LADIES' COATS,
JACKETS, Etc.,
MONDAY, September 19, at 9 17 St
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear.
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
9 15 thtu3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW THREAD LACE COLLARS,
NEW EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS,
NEW HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING,
NEW BIAS TUCKING AND RUFFLING,
NEW NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NEW NOTTINGHAM LACE BY THE YARD,
NEW MECHLIN LACES,
NEW 8-4 FRENCH MUSLIN,
INFANTS' WAISTS, 50c. AND $1.
Job lots of Waists, very cheap.
LADIES' COLORED BORDER LINEN HDKFS., Very good, only 12½c., very cheap.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED LINEN HDKFS., New goods, from 19 to 50c., very cheap.
GENTLEMEN'S HEMMED LINEN HDKFS., In fancy cartons. Much better than usual for the price.
Together with a great many new and cheap Laces, Embroideries, and White Goods, at WORKS, No. 38 North EIGHTH Street. 1t*

THE JESUS OF HISTORY.

Concluded from yesterday.

II.

Concerning the time and place of the birth of Jesus, we know next to nothing. According to uniform tradition, based upon a statement of the third gospel, he was about 30 years of age at the time when he began teaching. The same gospel states, with elaborate precision, that the public career of John the Baptist began in the fifteenth year of Tiberius, or A. D. 28. In the winter of A. D. 35-36, Pontius Pilate was recalled from Judea, so that the crucifixion could not have taken place later than in the spring of 35. Thus we have a period of about six years during which the ministry of Jesus must have begun and ended; and if the tradition with respect to his age be trustworthy, we shall not be far out of the way in supposing him to have been born somewhere between B. C. 5 and A. D. 5. He is everywhere alluded to in the gospels as Jesus of Nazareth in Galilee, where lived also his father, mother, brothers, and sisters, and where very likely he was born. His parents' names are said so have been Joseph and Mary. His own name is a Hellenized form of Joshua, a name very common among the Jews. According to the first gospel (xiii, 55), he had four brothers—Joseph and Simon; James, who was afterwards one of the heads of the church at Jerusalem, and the most formidable enemy of Paul; and Judas or Jude, who is perhaps the author of the anti-Pauline epistle commonly ascribed to him.

Of the early youth of Jesus, and of the circumstances which guided his intellectual development, we know absolutely nothing, nor have we the data requisite for forming any plausible hypothesis. He first appears in history about A. D. 29 or 30, in connection with a very remarkable person whom the third evangelist describes as his cousin, and who seems, from his mode of life, to have been in some way connected with or influenced by the Hellenizing sect of Essenes. Here we obtain our first clue to guide us in forming a consecutive theory of the development of Jesus' opinions. The sect of Essenes took its rise in the time of Maccabees, about B. C. 170. Upon the fundamental doctrines of Judaism it had engrafted many Pythagorean notions, and was doubtless in the time of Jesus instrumental in spreading Greek ideas among the people of Galilee, where Judaism was far from being so narrow and rigid as at Jerusalem. The Essenes attached but little importance to the Messianic expectations of the Pharisees, and mingled scarcely at all in national politics. They lived for the most part a strictly ascetic life, being indeed the legitimate predecessors of the early Christian hermits and monks. But while pre-eminent for sanctity of life, they heaped ridicule upon the entire sacrificial service of the temple, despised the Pharisees as hypocrites, and insisted upon charity towards all men instead of the old Jewish exclusiveness.

It was once a favorite theory that both John the Baptist and Jesus were members of the Essenian brotherhood; but that theory is now generally abandoned. Whatever may have been the case with John, who is said to have lived like an anchorite in the desert, there seems to have been but little practical Essenism in Jesus, who is almost uniformly represented as cheerful and social in demeanor, and against whom it was expressly urged that he came eating and drinking, making no pretence of puritanical holiness. He was neither a puritan, like the Essenes, nor a ritualist, like the Pharisees. Besides which, both John and Jesus seem to have begun their careers by preaching the un-Essene doctrine of the speedy advent of the "kingdom of heaven," by which is meant the reign of the Messiah upon the earth. Nevertheless, though we cannot regard Jesus as actually a member of the Essenian community or sect, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that he, as well as John the Baptist, had been at some time strongly influenced by Essenian doctrines. The spiritualized conception of the "kingdom of heaven" proclaimed by him was just what would naturally and logically arise from a remodeling of the Messianic theories of the Pharisees in conformity to advanced Essenian notions. It seems highly probable that some such refined conception of the functions of the Messiah was reached by John, who, stigmatizing the Pharisees and Sadducees as a "generation of vipers," called aloud to the people to repent of their sins, in view of the speedy advent of the Messiah, and to testify to their repentance by submitting to the Essenian rite of baptism. There is no positive evidence that Jesus was ever a disciple of John; yet the account of the baptism, in spite of the legendary character of its details, seems to rest upon a historical basis; and perhaps the most plausible hypothesis which can be framed is, that Jesus received baptism at John's hands, became for a while his disciple, and acquired from him a knowledge of Essenian doctrines.

The career of John seems to have been very brief. His stern puritanism brought him soon into disgrace with the Government of Galilee. He was seized by Herod, thrown into prison, and beheaded. After the brief hints given as to the intercourse between Jesus and John, we next hear of Jesus alone in the desert, where, like Sakyamuni and Mahomet, he may have brooded in solitude over his great project. Yet we do not find that he had as yet formed any distinct idea of his own Messiahship. The total neglect of chronology by our authorities renders it impossible to trace the development of his thoughts step by step; but for some time after John's disaster, we find him calling on the people to repent, in view of the speedy approach of the Messiah, speaking with great and commanding personal authority, but using no language that would indicate that he was striving to do more than worthily fill the place and add to the good work of his late master. The Sermon on the Mount, which the first gospel inserts in this place, was probably never spoken as a continuous discourse; but it no doubt for the most part contains the very words of Jesus, and represents the general spirit of his teaching during this earlier portion of his career. In this is contained nearly all that has made Christianity so powerful in the domain of ethics. If all the rest of the Gospel were taken away, or destroyed in the night of some future barbarian invasion, we should still here possess the secret of the wonderful impression which Jesus made upon those who heard him speak. Added to the Essenian scorn of Pharisaic formalism, and the spiritualized conception of the Messianic kingdom, which Jesus may probably have shared with John the Baptist, we have here for the first time the distinctively Christian conception of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men, which ultimately insured the success of the new religion. The special point of originality in Jesus was his conception of Deity. As Strauss well says, "he conceived of God, in a moral point of view, as being identical in character with himself in the most exalted moments of his religious life, and strengthened in turn his own religious life by this ideal. But the most exalted religious tendency in his own consciousness was exactly that comprehensive love, overpowering the evil only by the good, and which he therefore transferred to God as the fundamental tendency of his nature.' From this conception of God, observes Zeller, flowed naturally all the moral teaching of Jesus; the insistance upon spiritual righteousness instead of the mere mechanical observance of Mosaic precepts; the call to be perfect even as the Father is perfect; the principle of the spiritual equality of men before God, and the equal duties of all men toward each other.

How far, in addition to these vitally important lessons, Jesus may have taught doctrines of an ephemeral or visionary character, it is very difficult to decide. We are inclined to regard the third gospel as of some importance in settling this point. The author of that gospel represents Jesus as decidedly hostile to the rich. Where Matthew has "Blessed are the poor in spirit," Luke has "Blessed are ye poor." In the first gospel we read, "Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they will be filled;" but in the third gospel we find, "Blessed are ye that hunger now, for ye will be filled;" and this assurance is immediately followed by the denunciation, "Wo to you that are rich, for ye have received your consolation! Woe to you that are full now, for ye will hunger." The parable of Dives and Lazarus illustrates concretely this view of the case, which is still further corroborated by the account, given in both the first and the third gospels, of the young man who came to seek everlasting life. Jesus here maintains that righteousness is insufficient unless voluntary poverty be superadded. Though the young man has strictly fulfilled the greatest of the commandments—to love his neighbor as himself—he is required, as a needful proof of his sincerity, to distribute all his vast possessions among the poor. And when he naturally manifests a reluctance to perform so superfluous a sacrifice, Jesus observes that it will be easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to share in the glories of the anticipated Messianic kingdom. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that we have here a very primitive and probably authentic tradition, and when we remember the importance which, according to the "Acts," the earliest disciples attached to the principle of communism, as illustrated in the legend of Ananias and Sapphira, we must admit strong reasons for believing that Jesus himself held views which tended towards the abolition of private property. On this point the testimony of the third evangelist singly is of considerable weight, since, at the time when he wrote, the communistic theories of the first generation of Christians had been generally abandoned, and in the absence of any dogmatic motives, he could only have inserted these particular traditions because he believed them to possess historical value. But we are not dependent on the third gospel alone. The story just cited is attested by both our authorities, and is in perfect keeping with the general views of Jesus as reported by the first evangelist. Thus his disciples are enjoined to leave all and follow him; to take no thought for the morrow; to think no more of laying up treasures on the earth, for in the Messianic kingdom they shall have treasures in abundance, which can neither be wasted nor stolen. On making their journeys they are to provide neither money, nor clothes, nor food, but are to live at the expense of those whom they visit; and if any town refuse to harbor them, the Messiah, on his arrival, will deal with that town more severely than Jehovah dealt with the cities of the plain. Indeed, since the end of the world was to come before the end of the generation then living (Matt. xxiv, 34; 1 Cor. xv, 51-56; vii, 29), there could be no need for acquiring property or making arrangements for the future; even marriage became unnecessary. These teachings of Jesus have a marked Essenian character, as well as his declaration that in the Messianic kingdom there was to be no more marriage, perhaps no distinction of sex (Matt. xxii, 30). The sect of Ebionites, who represented the earliest doctrine and practice of Christianity before it had been modified by Paul, differed from the Essenes in no essential respect save in the acknowledgment of Jesus as the Messiah, and the expectation of his speedy return to the earth.

How long, or with what success, Jesus continued to preach the coming of the Messiah in Galilee, it is impossible to conjecture. His fellow-townsmen of Nazareth appear to have ridiculed him in his prophetical capacity; or, if we may trust the third evangelist, to have arisen against him with indignation, and made an attempt upon his life. To them he was but a carpenter, the son of a carpenter (Matt. xiii, 55; Mark vi, 3), who told them disagreeable truths. Our author represents his teaching in Galilee to have produced but little result, but the Gospel narratives afford no definite date for deciding this point. We believe the most probable conclusion to be that Jesus did attract many followers, and became famous throughout Galilee, for Herod is said to have regarded him as John the Baptist risen from the grave. To escape the malice of Herod, Jesus then retired to Syro-Phœnicia, and during this eventful journey the consciousness of his own Messiahship seems for the first time to have distinctly dawned upon him (Matt. xiv, 1-13; xv, 21; xvi, 13-20). Already, it appears, speculations were rife as to the character of this wonderful preacher. Some thought he was John the Baptist, or perhaps one of the prophets of the Assyrian period returned to the earth. Some, in accordance with a generally-received tradition, supposed him to be Elijah, who had never seen death, and had now at last returned from the regions above the firmament to announce the coming of the Messiah in the clouds. It was generally admitted, among enthusiastic hearers, that he who spake as never man spake before must have some divine commission to execute. These speculations, coming to the ears of Jesus during his preaching in Galilee, could not fail to excite in him a train of self-conscious reflections. To him also must have been presented the query as to his own proper character and functions; and, as our author acutely demonstrates, his only choice lay between a profitless life of exile in Syro-Phœnicia, and a bold return to Jewish territory in some pronounced character. The problem being thus propounded, there could hardly be a doubt as to what that character should be. Jesus knew well that he was not John the Baptist; nor, however completely he may have been dominated by his sublime enthusiasm, was it likely that he could mistake himself for an ancient prophet arisen from the lower world of shades, or for Elijah descended from the sky. But the Messiah himself he might well be. Such, indeed, was the almost inevitable corollary from his own conception of the Messiahship. We have seen that he had, probably from the very outset, discarded the traditional notion of a political Messiah; and recognized the truth that the happiness of a people lies not so much in political autonomy as in the love of God and the sincere practice of righteousness. The people were to be freed from the bondage of sin, of meaningless formalism, of consecrated hypocrisy—a bondage more degrading than the payment of tribute to the Emperor. The true business of the Messiah, then, was to deliver his people from the former bondage; it might be left to Jehovah, in his own good time, to deliver them from the latter. Holding these views, it was hardly possible that it should not sooner or latter occur to Jesus that he himself was the person destined to discharge this glorious function, to liberate his countrymen from the thraldom of Pharisaic ritualism, and to inaugurate the real Messianic kingdom of spiritual righteousness. Had he not already preached the advent of this spiritual kingdom and been instrumental in raising many to loftier conceptions of duty and to a higher and purer life? And might he not now, by a grand attack upon Pharisaism in its central stronghold, destroy its prestige in the eyes of the people, and cause Israel to adopt a nobler religious and ethical doctrine? The temerity of such a purpose detracts nothing from its sublimity. And if that purpose should be accomplished Jesus would really have performed the legitimate work of the Messiah. Thus, from his own point of view, Jesus was thoroughly consistent and rational in announcing himself as the expected deliverer; and in the eyes of the impartial historian his course is fully justified. "From that time," says the first evangelist, "Jesus began to show to his disciples that he must go to Jerusalem and suffer many things from the elders, and chief priests, and scribes, and be put to death, and rise again on the third day." Here we have, obviously, the knowledge of the writer, after the event, reflected back and attributed to Jesus. It is, of course, impossible that Jesus should have predicted with such definiteness his approaching death; nor is it very likely that he entertained any hope of being raised from the grave "on the third day." To a man in that age and country, the conception of a return from the lower world of shades was not a difficult one to frame; and it may well be that Jesus' sense of his own exalted position was sufficiently great to inspire him with the confidence that, even in case of temporary failure, Jehovah would rescue him from the grave and send him back with larger powers to carry out the purpose of his mission. But the difficulty of distinguishing between his own words and the interpretation put upon them by his disciples becomes here insuperable; and there will always be room for the hypothesis that Jesus had in view no posthumous career of his own, but only expressed his unshaken confidence in the success of his enterprise, even after and in spite of his death.

At all events, the possibility of his death must now have been often in his mind. He was undertaking a well-nigh desperate task—to overthrow the Pharisees in Jerusalem itself. No other alternative was left him. And here we believe Mr. F. W. Newman to be singularly at fault in pronouncing this attempt of Jesus upon Jerusalem a "foolhardy" attempt. According to Mr. Newman, no man has any business to rush upon certain death, and it is only a crazy lunatic who will do so. But such "glittering generalizations" will here help us but little. The historic data show that to go to Jerusalem, even at the risk of death, was absolutely necessary to the realization of Jesus, Messianic project. Mr. Newman certainly would not have had him drag out an inglorious and baffled existence in Syro-Phœnicia. If the Messianic kingdom was to be fairly inaugurated, there was work to be done in Jerusalem, and Jesus must go there as one in authority, cost what it might. We believe him to have gone there in a spirit of grand and careless bravery, yet seriously and soberly and under the influence of no fanatical delusion. He knew the risks, but deliberately chose to incur them, that the will of Jehovah might be accomplished.

We next hear of Jesus travelling down to Jerusalem by way of Jericho, and entering the sacred city in his character of Messiah, attended by a great multitude. It was near the time of the Passover, when people from all parts of Galilee and Judea were sure to be at Jerusalem, and the nature of his reception seems to indicate that he had already secured a considerable number of followers upon whose assistance he might hope to rely, though it nowhere appears that he intended to use other than purely moral weapons to insure a favorable reception. We must remember that for half a century many of the Jewish people had been constantly looking for the arrival of the Messiah, and there can be little doubt that the entry of Jesus riding upon an ass in literal fulfilment of prophecy must have wrought powerfully upon the imagination of the multitude. That the believers in him were very numerous must be inferred from the cautious, not to say timid, behavior of the rulers at Jerusalem, who are represented as desiring to arrest him, but as deterred from taking active steps through fear of the people. We are led to the same conclusion by his driving the money-changers out of the temple—an act upon which he could hardly have ventured, had not the popular enthusiasm in his favor been for the moment overwhelming. But the enthusiasm of a mob is short-lived, and needs to be fed upon the excitement of brilliant and dramatically arranged events. The calm preacher of righteousness, or even the fiery denouncer of the Scribes and Pharisees, could not hope to retain undiminished authority save by the display of extraordinary powers to which, so far as we know, Jesus, like Mahomet, made no pretense. (Matthew xvi. 1-4.) The ignorant and materialistic populace could not understand the exalted conception of Messiahship which had been formed by Jesus, and as day after day elapsed without the appearance of any marvellous sign from Jehovah, their enthusiasm must naturally have cooled down. Then the Pharisees appear cautiously endeavoring to entrap him into admissions which might render him obnoxious to the Roman Governor. He saw through their design, however, and foiled them by the magnificent repartee, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's." Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the non-political character of his Messianic doctrines. Nevertheless, we are told that, failing in this attempt, the chief priests suborned false witnesses to testify against him; this Sabbath-breaker, this derider of Mosaic formalism, who with his Messianic pretensions excited the people against their hereditary teachers, must at all events be put out of the way. Jesus must suffer the fate which society has too often had in store for the reformer—the fate which Socrates and Savonarola, Vanini and Bruno have suffered for being wiser than their own generation. Messianic adventurers had already given much trouble to the Roman authorities, who were not likely to scrutinize critically the peculiar claims of Jesus. And when the chief priests accused him before Pilate of professing to be "King of the Jews," this claim could in Roman apprehension bear but one interpretation. The offense was treason, punishable, save in the case of Roman citizens, by crucifixion.

Such in its main outlines is the historic career of Jesus, as constructed by our author from data furnished chiefly by the first gospel. Connected with the narrative there are many interesting topics of discussion, of which our rapidly diminishing space will allow us to select only one for comment. That one is perhaps the most important of all, namely, the question as to how far Jesus anticipated the views of Paul in admitting Gentiles to share in the privileges of the Messianic kingdom. Our author argues, with much force, that the designs of Jesus were entirely confined to the Jewish people, and that it was Paul who first, by admitting Gentiles to the Christian fold without requiring them to live like Jews, gave to Christianity the character of a universal religion. Our author reminds us that the third gospel is not to be depended upon in determining this point, since it manifestly puts Pauline sentiments into the mouth of Jesus, and in particular attributes to Jesus an acquaintance with heretical Samaria which the first gospel disclaims. He argues that the apostles were in every respect Jews, save in the belief that Jesus was the Messiah; and he pertinently asks, if James, who was the brother of Jesus, and Peter and John, who were his nearest friends, unanimously opposed Paul and stigmatized him as a liar and heretic, is it at all likely that Jesus had ever distinctly sanctioned such views as Paul maintained?

In the course of many years' reflection upon this point, we have several times been inclined to accept the narrow interpretation of Jesus' teaching here indicated; yet, on the whole, we do not believe it can ever be conclusively established. In the first place, it must be remembered that if the third gospel throws a Pauline coloring over the events which it describes, the first gospel also shows a decidedly anti-Pauline bias, and the one party was as likely as the other to attribute its own views to Jesus himself. One striking instance of this tendency has been pointed out by Strauss, who has shown that the verses Matthew v, 17-20, are an interpolation. The person who teaches men to break the commandments is undoubtedly Paul, and in order to furnish a text against Paul's followers, the "Nicolaitans," Jesus is made to declare that he came not to destroy one tittle of the law, but to fulfil the whole in every particular. Such an utterance is in manifest contradiction to the spirit of Jesus; teaching, as shown in the very same chapter, and throughout a great part of the same gospel. He who taught in his own name and not as the scribes, who proclaimed himself Lord over the Sabbath, and who manifested from first to last a more than Essenian contempt for rites and ceremonies, did not come to fulfil the law of Mosaism, but to supersede it. Nor can any interest adverse to this conclusion be drawn from the injunction to the disciples (Matt. x, 5-7), not to preach to Gentiles and Samaritans, but only "to the lost sheep of the house of Israel;" for this remark is placed before the beginning of Jesus' Messianic career, and the reason assigned for the restriction is merely that the disciples will not have time even to preach to all the Jews before the coming of the Messiah, whose approach Jesus was announcing. (Matt. x, 23.)

These examples show that we must use caution in weighing the testimony even of the first Gospel, and must not too hastily cite it as proof that Jesus supposed his mission to be restricted to the Jews. When we come to consider what happened a few years after the death of Jesus, we shall be still less ready to insist upon the view defended by our anonymous author. Paul, according to his own confession, persecuted the Christians unto death. Now what, in the theories or in the practice of the Jewish disciples of Christ, could have moved Paul to such fanatic behavior? Certainly not their spiritual interpretation of Mosaism, for Paul himself belonged to the liberal school of Gamaliel, to the views of which the teachings and practices of Peter, James, and John might easily be accommodated. Probably not their belief in Jesus as the Messiah, for at the riot in which Stephen was murdered and all the Hellenist disciples driven from Jerusalem, the Jewish disciples were allowed to remain in the city unmolested. (See Acts viii, 1, 14.) This marked difference of treatment indicates that Paul regarded Stephen and his friends as decidedly more heretical and obnoxious than Peter, James, and John, whom, indeed, Paul's own master, Gamaliel, had recently (Acts v, 34) defended before the council. And this inference is fully confirmed by the account of Stephen's death, where his murderers charge him with maintaining that Jesus had founded a new religion, which was destined entirely to supersede and replace Judaism. (Acts vi, 14.) The Petrine disciples never held this view of the mission of Jesus; and to this difference it is undoubtedly owing that Paul and his companions forbore to disturb them. It would thus appear that even previous to Paul's conversion, within five or six years after the death of Jesus, there was a prominent party among the disciples which held that the new religion was not a modification but an abrogation of Judaism; and their name, "Hellenists," sufficiently shows either that there were Gentiles among them or that they held fellowship with Gentiles. It was this which aroused Paul to persecution, and upon his sudden conversion it was with these Hellenistic doctrines that he fraternized, taking little heed of the Petrine disciples (Galatians i, 15), who were hardly more than a Jewish sect. Now the existence of these Hellenists at Jerusalem so soon after the death of Jesus is clear proof that he had never distinctly and irrevocably pronounced against the admission of Gentiles to the Messianic kingdom, and makes it very probable that the downfall of Mosaism as a result of his preaching was by no means unpremeditated, while, on the other hand, the obstinacy of the Petrine party in adhering to Jewish customs shows equally that Jesus could not have unequivocally committed himself in favor of a new Gospel for the Gentiles. Probably Jesus was seldom brought into direct contact with others than Jews, so that the questions concerning the admission of Gentile converts did not come up during his lifetime; and thus the way was left open for the controversy which soon broke out between the Petrine party and Paul. Nevertheless, though Jesus may never have definitely pronounced upon this point, it will hardly be denied that his teaching, even as reported in the first gospel, in its utter condemnation of formalism is far more closely allied to the Pauline than to the Petrine doctrine. In his hands Mosaism became spiritualized until it really lost its identity, and was transformed into a code fit for the whole Roman world. And we do not doubt that if any one had asked Jesus whether circumcision were an essential prerequisite for admission to the Messianic kingdom, he would have given the same answer which Paul afterwards gave. We agree with Zeller and Strauss that, "as Luther was a more liberal spirit than the Lutheran divines of the succeeding generations, and Socrates a more profound thinker than Xenophon or Antisthenes, so also Jesus must be credited with having raised himself far higher above the narrow prejudices of his nation than those of his disciples who could scarcely understand the spread of Christianity among the heathen when it had become an accomplished fact."

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.
Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.
1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.
Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.
Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.
During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.
8 13 W. STRONG.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—
Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.
For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.
The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.
He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.
He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.
CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
9 10 tf Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 1m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS,
No. 3917 LOCUST Street,
will be reopened September 12, by
MRS. A. J. RUSSELL and
9 6 12t* MISS MELISSA GREGORY.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4065 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.
9 3 3w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 9 5 13t*

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, AT Episcopal Academy, BERLIN, New Jersey. 9 7 10t*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 29t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. 8 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—
No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.
No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.
No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.
No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.
NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.
No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.
Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.
TERMS OF SALE.
The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.
W. L. SCHAFFER,
8 13 6tt W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 414 South Tenth street, north of Lombard street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, in equity. McCarthy vs. McCarthy. (September Term, 1869, No. 41.) Partition. Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, September 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—All that brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Tenth street, Seventh ward, city of Philadelphia, No. 414; containing in front on Tenth st. 17 feet 7½ in., and in depth westward 66 feet. Bounded eastward by Tenth street, southward by ground now or late of Samuel Glouse, westward by City Lot No. 676, and northward by ground now or late of John Patten. (Being the same premises which Eugene Ahern and wife, by indenture dated March 26, A. D. 1859, recorded in Deed Book A. D. B., No. 65, page 221, etc., granted and conveyed unto Daniel McCarthy and Charles McCarthy in fee, as tenants in common, in the proportion of three-fourths to Daniel McCarthy, and one-fourth to Charles McCarthy. Terms cash. Sale absolute. EDWIN T. CHASE, Master.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 25s10 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PATENTS.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1870.
On the petition of THEODORE T. WOODRUFF, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him second day of December, 1856, and reissued on the seventeenth day of March, 1863, for an improvement in Railroad Car Seats and Couches.
It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the first day of November next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the eleventh day of November next, and that said petition be heard on the sixteenth day of November next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
9 3 8 3t Commissioner of Patents.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1870.
On the petition of THEODORE T. WOODRUFF, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 2d day of December, 1856, for an improvement in railroad car seats and couches.
It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 1st day of November next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 11th day of November next, and that said petition be heard on the 16th day of November next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
9 3 8 3t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 82t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

INSIDE THE VEIL, OUTSIDE THE CAMP.

HEBREWS x, 19; xiii, 13.

Through thy precious body broken—
Inside the Veil.
Oh! what words to sinners spoken—
Inside the Veil.
Precious as the blood that bought us;
Perfect as the love that sought us;
Holy as the Lamb that brought us
Inside the Veil.

When we see thy love unshaken,
Outside the Camp.
Scorned by man, by God forsaken,
Outside the Camp.
Thy loved cross alone can charm us;
Shame doth now no more alarm us;
Glad we follow, naught can harm us,
Outside the Camp.

Lamb of God! through Thee we enter
Inside the Veil.
Cleansed by Thee, we boldly venture
Inside the Veil.
Not a stain; a holy nation;
Ours is such a full salvation;
Low we bow in adoration
Inside the Veil.

Unto Thee, the homeless Stranger,
Outside the Camp.
Forth we hasten, fear no danger,
Outside the Camp.
Thy reproach far richer treasure
Than all Egypt's boasted pleasure:
Drawn by love that knows no measure,
Outside the Camp.

Soon thy saints shall all be gathered,
Inside the Veil.
All at Home—no more be scattered—
Inside the Veil.
Naught from Thee our hearts shall sever;
We shall see Thee, grieve Thee never;
"Praise the Lamb!" shall sound forever,
Inside the Veil.

AFFLICTION.

The Lord is the world's Sovereign, but the believer's Father; as the Governor of the world, He treats men righteously in His judgments; as the Father of His people, he treats them graciously in their afflictions.

If David could account it a kindness to be smitten by the righteous, surely ought we to rejoice to be chastened by the Lord. Men may err in their rebukes, but God cannot. He is too wise to be deceived; too good to send a needless sorrow. He deals with His people not in anger, but in love: not as enemies, but as children; not to punish in wrath, but to refine by grace; to make us more like Himself. We should therefore receive His corrections not only as chastenings, but as those favors of which all His children more or less partake. Noah had an affliction in a child. Abraham and Jacob were afflicted with famine. Isaac by an Esau. Moses was fain to escape for his life; and Job having lost goods and children, was reproached by his friends. To have a share of affliction is to travel upon the road by which all God's favored ones have gone before. Affliction is one of the clauses in the covenant of grace, the property of those who are owned as children of Zion. One and all are visited with the rod, from none is loving-kindness taken away. God had one Son without sin, but none without sorrow. That *One* must suffer ere He entered into His glory; and He was by a marked way the "Man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," an example to those who "through much tribulation" must enter the kingdom. Where there is evidence of grace in the heart, affliction is a mark of favor, a sign that we are not forgotten by Him who remembers our sin no more. We might well doubt of a relation to God, if He took no care of us; well fancy we were not His sheep, if He led not His crook to pull us to Himself. If we were wholly strangers, He would abandon us. His paternal rod is for His children, His rod of iron for His enemies.

Let every afflicted believer then rejoice in that he is made low. God deals out our comforts, joys, and sorrows with exact unerring hand, in number, weight, and measure. We have not a grain too little, or a grain too much. Less were for our good, less would be given.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN MEXICO.

The remarkable results and rapid extension of this movement in the capital and its vicinity call for immediate and generous aid from the American Christians. Thirty congregations have been organized. Their worship consists in reading the word of God with simple exposition of its essential truths, in fervent prayer and singing. Accepted hymns of our American churches have been translated and printed by missionary agents in the city of Mexico. From the same press, sent from this city for the purpose, a large selection of pamphlet tracts, translated by the same agents, have been issued. These hymns and tracts, to the number of a hundred thousand, and numerous copies of thet Scriptures, have been distributed by earnest lads in the interior as well as the capital.

So wonderfully has God's providence opened the way of His truth to the minds of this simple people, in such a marvellous degree has He removed or counteracted the hindrances long interposed by the priestly power, that from many places where only the printed truth has penetrated, comes intelligence of household groups spontaneously gathered for Bible reading and prayer. And now this work, in the past so directly of God and with few traces of human agency, has been earnestly undertaken by a Christian organization. With less than four years of labor in the North and two in Central Mexico, its progress already far outreaches the means received for its prosecution. With a harvest waiting for the reaper, wider, richer, more, perhaps, than can be found upon any other of the great missionary fields of the world, more contiguous and therefore more impressive in its claim upon the Christians of America, *this work stands to-day in great and pressing need.*

In behalf of the missionary agency that has executed this Mexican work, we are constrained by its increasing magnitude to press these facts upon Christian hearts, and earnestly plead for immediate and liberal aid.

In asking gifts, also, from our citizens for the regenerative work in behalf of Mexico, we express the conviction, repeated again and again by intelligent Americans who have personal knowledge of its affairs, by leading minds of the dominant Liberal party, and by foremost members of the Government, that peace, order, stable institutions of government, and other signs of a mature civilization, can only be attained by the more general and pervasive influence of a Protestant Christianity.

We simply add that many testimonies from eminent civilians, Mexican and American, confirm the statement of our devoted missionaries, that the entire republic is ready to receive the entire Christian teaching and worship. And the desire that it be distinctly understood by all that the only limitation to Christian work todayin elevating and blessing Mexico lies in the means to diffuse a Bible literature and to train and sustain Bible-readers and teachers.

On behalf of the Directors of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President,
J. GLENTWORTH BUTLER, Secretary.
Bible House, New York.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

Four new churches, all of which appear likely to be completed at no distant day, will add to the value of the church property in this city about six hundred thousand dollars.

A correspondent of the *Episcopalian* gives the following statement in regard to the Episcopal churches in some of the interior counties of Pennsylvania:—"An attempt has been set on foot to start services in Gettysburg, Adams county, where, however, there is no real call for them. In Franklin county we have a mission at Chambersburg. In Bedford also a churchless mission is the extent of Episcopal existence. In Huntingdon, a church almost always vacant and very feeble, is the sole representative of our denomination. Sullivan and Wyoming counties have each only a single mission, without a church building. The counties of Blair, Cumberland, Clinton, Lebanon, Mifflin, Montour, and York—some of them very large in territory, many very wealthy and thickly populated—present each a single Episcopal church which may be called self-supporting, and yet some of them barely so, and none of them with anything to spare, if the rate of salary paid be a test. Dauphin sets forth two churches, both in Harrisburg—one vacant and dependent."

LUTHERAN.

—The citizens of Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., are making efforts to secure the permanent location of Thiel College.

—Rev. L. P. Esbjorn, the first Swedish Lutheran pastor, who came here during the late second emigration, died at Ostra Vala, Sweden, July 2. He labored for several years at Andover, Ill., later at Princeton, and also filled the Scandanavian professorship in Illinois State University.

—At the late meeting of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin, quite a lively debate arose as to Masonry, and a minister who was a Free Mason, and took occasion to defend it, was excluded from the Synod.

—The Illinois University has succumbed to its pecuniary embarrassments. Its largest creditor, the Pennsylvania Synod, purchased the building for the amount of its claim, a little more than $3000, and the *Lutheran* announces that a collegiate institute has been opened under the name of St. Paul's College.

—Mr. Samuel P. Sadtler has been elected Professor of Physical Science in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa. After graduating from Harvard, Mr. Sadtler further prosecuted his studies at the University of Gottingen, in Germany.

—The projects of a new theological seminary in Chicago, and one in the East, for Germans, are now being agitated.

—A portrait of Luther, painted by Lucas Cranch, was discovered not long ago in Silesia. It was hidden under successive layers of dust and cobwebs, in a passage leading from a church in Reichenbach to a schoolroom. The portrait is considered one of the best in existence.

—The Rev. Carl Weber, of Hammonton, N.J., has received and accepted a unanimous call from St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Scranton, Pa.

—The Rev. W. W. Hicks, D. D., the co-pastor of the Lutheran Church, Charleston, S.C., has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The First Congregational Church in New London, Ct., is to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary October 5. It has had eight pastors. Rev. Dr. EcEwen, who was the pastor fifty years, was a classmate of John C. Calhoun, and took the valedictory.

—The minutes of the seventy-fifth meeting of the General Convention of Vermont show 190 churches, 74 of which have pastors, and 83 acting pastors simply. Four are supplied with licentiates, 2 by Methodists, and 36 are vacant. There are 212 ministers in the State, of whom 55 are without charge. The total membership of the churches is reported at 18,756, the net increase the past year being 469.

—Rev. J. Edward Bell, formerly a Baptist and lately an Episcopalian, has now become a Congregationalist, and has accepted a call from the Old South Parish, Reading, Mass.

—Rev. J. A. Rich has resigned the pastorate of a Congregational Church in Westminster, Mass., and accepted a call to the Unitarian Church in Brookfield.

—Three Chinamen were lately received as members of the Congregational Church at Oakland, Cal.

—There are said to be very encouraging prospects for the establishment of a Congregational Theological Seminary in Central New York.

—The Rev. Henry C. Dickinson, of Appleton, Wisconsin, has been appointed to the chair of Biblical Theology in the Theological department at Oberlin, Ohio. The prospects of the department for the coming year are higher than its most sanguine friends have anticipated. The new Junior class will contain thirteen members, with a prospect of three or four more.

—A lady connected with the Congregational church at Portsmouth, N. H., of which the Rev. George M. Adams is pastor, recently gave the church a lot of land for a chapel worth $2300. The people at once raised $10,000, and they are now erecting a fine large chapel.

—It is said that the Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, means to retire from active duty as a minister in a few months, on the completion of his seventieth year.

METHODIST.

—Rev. Dr. Maclay, of the Methodist Mission in China, announces that an Alphabetical Dictionary of the Chinese language in the Foochow dialect, on which he and the Rev. C. C. Baldwin have been engaged for several years, will be issued about the 1st of September.

—The African Methodist Episcopal Church reports 350,000 communicants, 25,000 probationers, 1000 travelling, 5000 local preachers, and 7 bishops.

—A handsome new church is now going up at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, New York, for the use of the congregation at present attending the Methodist Episcopal church in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. It will cost nearly $100,000.

—There are about one hundred members in the Southern Methodist church in San Francisco, California.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. Dr. Macduff, of Glasgow, Scotland, has resigned his pastoral office. In his letter to the congregation, Dr. Macduff states that his resignation has been the subject of long and anxious consideration on his part, and has been induced by the success of his writings, suggesting another mode of service in the cause of Christ.

—At its meeting in Louisville, Ky., says the *Presbyterian Banner*, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South, declared, by a large vote, that Unitarian, Popish, and Campbellite baptisms are not valid.

—The Schermerhorn Street Tabernacle, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be ready for the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's congregation during the current month. It is a circus-like looking structure, and will seat 2500 persons. The old Boston Coliseum organ has been reconstructed for this tabernacle.

—A correspondent writing to the *Christian Observer* says:—"On the 20th of August a committee appointed by the South Alabama Presbytery organized a church at Monroeville, with thirty members: of these, three were installed ruling elders and two deacons. This new organization starts under favorable auspices. In connection with the Scotland Church, they have obtained the services of the Rev. Archibald McFadden, of Elizabethtown, North Carolina."

—The Rev. J. H. Bocock, D. D., has been, at his own request, on account of ill health, released from his pastoral charge at Fincastle, Virginia.

—The Rev. J. A. Quarles has accepted the Presidency of Elizabeth Aull Seminary at Lexington, Mo., but will continue to be the pastor of the church in that city.

—The church at Holly Springs, Mississippi, has unanimously called the Rev. J. N. Craig, of South Carolina, to become their pastor. It is his purpose to accept. Holly Springs, on the railroad midway between Louisville and New Orleans, is a growing, enterprising town of about three thousand inhabitants. The new Presbyterian Church, completed since the war, cost about $24,000, and has over one hundred members.

REFORMED.

—In the (German) Reformed Church in this country one hundred and eighty ministers preach in the German language and two hundred and twenty-five preach in English.

—From a general summary of the Reformed Church for the year ending June 1, 1870, we take the following figures:—Particular synods, 4; classes, 33; churches, 464; ministers, 493; whole number of communicants, 61,444; contributions for benevolent porposes, $381,647·36; for congregational purposes, $906,034·27. The increase reported is:—Particular synods, 1; classes, 1; churches, 13; ministers, 20; communicants, 2648.

BAPTIST.

—The total of Baptists for the Pacific coast is 116 churches, 5117 members, 115 ministers, and ten home missionaries. Less than one-half the ministers are pastors, and not one-sixth are wholly sustained by their churches. Nevada, with a population of 100,000, is without a Baptist church; and so far as is known, has not a Baptist minister devoted to his calling. In Washington Territory there are three churches, seventy members, two ministers and one missionary.

—The German Baptists have had a rapid growth in this country since 1851. In that year their churches numbered 8, their ordained ministers 8, their reported baptisms 108, their additions 43, and their total membership 405. In 1869 they reported 79 churches, 89 ordained ministers, 464 baptisms, 337 additions, and a membership of 4966.

—The Baptist Home Mission Society have undertaken to raise half a million dollars, to establish a seminary in each Southern State, primarily for the benefit of the freedmen, but open to all. Upwards of $100,000 is already raised and properly invested. A gentleman in Burlington, Vermont, gave $2000; three other friends gave $1000 each, and Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Bishop have paid to the treasurer the sum of $5000.

—Mr. Knapp, writing to the Secretary of the Missionary Union, under the date of August 11, says:—"The First Baptist Church in Madrid was regularly organized last evening, with thirty-three members, whom I baptized during the last two weeks. I have several more candidates to baptize." At the last meeting of the Executive Committee the Rev W. J. Knapp was appointed a missionary in Madrid of the Union.

UNIVERSALIST.

—The General Convention of Universalists in the United States will convene, for its annual session, at Gloucester, Mass., on Tuesday, September 20, 1870. The meeting this year is considered of unusual interest, on account of its being the centenary year of the denomination in this country, and because of the special work the Church imposed upon itself this year for the furtherance of its temporal and spiritual interests. Universalists are looking to this convention for the most favorable reports and evidences of their progress, both materially and morally, during this the most interesting anniversary, thus far, of their existence as a denomination.

—Chicago is again happy. It has ascertained that the statement that its population is less than 250,000 was incorrect, and that the census-takers have discovered 297,500 "souls." This fact is announced in double-leaded type and capitals in one of its most enterprising papers.

—A laborer named Strong, who is upward of fifty years of age, eloped with the daughter of his employer, a girl of thirteen, from Machias, Maine, a few days ago. They were pursued by a detective, and captured before the marriage ceremony could be performed.

—The quartz miners of California are satisfied that the coming winter is to be a long and a wet season, and are preparing accordingly. It has been noticed in Lower California that the swallows and the martins raised their broods quickly this summer, and departed, and this is regarded as a sure sign of a very wet winter.

—Jeff. Davis is expected home from Europe in about two months. The Davis mansion in Richmond has been turned over to the Mayor by the National Government, without the payment of any rent due on it. General Canby desired to have it converted into a high school for colored children.

—A Terre Haute editor's head has been turned by a serenade. Witness this notice:—"We return our thanks to friends for a most delightful serenade at our residence on Tuesday evening. Music and moonshine blend together so harmoniously under the deep shadow of forest trees, that it presents a pictured panorama as lasting as 'tis thrilling."

—The latest romantic wedding is reported from Erie, Pennsylvania. A couple were married one evening last week on board a pleasure yacht, while sailing on the lake there. The ceremony was a surprise to the company (composed of about thirty ladies and gentlemen) on the boat, but all took it pleasantly, and afterwards joined in a wedding dance on the deck.

FINANCIAL

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Free from all Taxation,
OF THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for the security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished, and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.

For further particulars, apply to
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C. & H. BORIE,
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Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

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A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
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We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

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ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

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Safe Home Investment
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Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
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The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,
Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is
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This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, ORGAN, SCHOOL DESKS, CARPETS.
On Monday Morning,
September 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3414 Baring street, Twenty-seventh ward, by catalogue, the entire household furniture. Also, 25 superior walnut school desks. 9 16 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—
10 shares Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
8 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.
$5000 first mortgage Freedom Iron and Steel Co.
$9000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7s.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
13 shares Central Transportation Co.
50 shares Commercial National Bank.
567 shares West Hickory Mining Association.
Lots Nos. 227 and 228, Section D, Glenwood Cemetery.
$3000 Connecting Railroad Coupon Bonds.
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Genteel three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1306 Ogden street.
Catalogues now ready. 9 12 2t

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LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
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INCLUDING A SPECIAL AND LARGE OFFERING OF PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,
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ALSO,
200 pieces Paris colored mouseline delaines.
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Also, Lyons mantilla velvets and black and colored silks.
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ALSO,
500 CARTONS BONNET RIBBONS,
in all the latest Paris novelties. [9 16 5t
Also, elegant sash ribbons, velvet ribbons, etc.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, Etc.,
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LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning, [9 16
September 22, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 17 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
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Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

OUR SALE ON MONDAY.
HANDSOME PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, will be sold a large and excellent assortment of superior household furniture, including handsome maroon plush brocatelle and terry parlor suits, equal to new; very superior chamber suits, oil finish; bookcases, extension tables, dining-room chairs, wardrobes, fine French plate mirrors, handsome velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets; china and glassware, mattresses, beds, bedding, mantel clocks, etc., forming a very attractive collection, and as most of the goods are from first-class private houses, purchasers can buy with confidence. 1t

Sale on the Premises, No. 1215 Green street.
SUPERIOR MODERN RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE,
On Tuesday Morning,
September 20, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold that very superior and well-built three-story brick residence, with attics and three-story brick back buildings and lot of ground, 17 feet front and 81 feet deep, situate on the north side of Green street, west of Twelfth street, No. 1215. The residence is in excellent order, and has every modern improvement and convenience. Full description in handbills now ready at the auction rooms.
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Immediately after the sale of the residence, the superior household furniture, suit of walnut and hair-cloth parlor furniture, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Albrecht, Reikes & Schmidt; fine English Brussels and other carpets, china and glassware, sideboard, fine oil paintings and engravings, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, etc. 9 9 9t

TRADE SALE OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, AND OTHER GOODS.
On Thursday and Friday,
September 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Trade Salesrooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of hardware and cutlery, including heavy and shelf hardware, fine grades of table and pocket cutlery, Wade & Butcher cutlery, ivory and other table cutlery, plated ware, tea trays, shovels, tacks, Britannia ware, and other goods suited to this trade.
Catalogues ready day previous to sale. 9 9 6t

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Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

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Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
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Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

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Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
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8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
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HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand dorse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

H. T. DESILVER, ESQ.

His Last Will and Testament—Important Bequests.

The following is the will of the late Major Harrison T. DeSilver. We give it in full:—

Be it remembered that I, Harrison [illegible]inghast DeSilver, of the city of Philadelphia, [illegible] posing mind, memory [illegible]sman, being of sound disposing mind, [illegible]lish, and declare [illegible] and understanding, do make, publish, and declare [illegible]re my last will and testament, in manner following, that is to say:—

Item 1. I desire that all my just debts and funeral expenses be promptly paid.

Item 2. I give and bequeath all my diamonds and jewelry (excepting my large diamond pin and my diamond ring hereinafter mentioned) to my wife, Emily DeSilver, for her own use absolutely.

Item 3. I give and bequeath my diamond ring, valued at five thousand dollars, to my nephew, George Pepper DeSilver, as a token of my regard for him as an honorable man.

Item 4. I direct that my large diamond pin shall be sold by my executors, hereafter named.

Item 5. I give and bequeath my cigar case and its contents to my friend and groomsman, Edward C. Doran.

Item 6. I give and bequeath my gold box, containing a singing bird, to my friend, Mrs. A. R. Dunton, as a slight token of my regard.

Item 7. I give and bequeath to my executors, hereinafter named, and the survivor of them, and the executors, administrators and assignees of such survivor, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, in trust, to invest the same in the manner hereinafter directed, and to keep the same invested, and to receive the interest, dividends and income thereof, and pay over the same to my said wife, Emily DeSilver, for and during all the term of her natural life, and from and after the decease of my said life, then I give any bequeath the whole principal sum aforesaid, to my nephews and nieces, the children of my brothers, Charles and I. Ford DeSilver to wit:—Charles DeSilver, Jr., Harry DeSilver, Edwin DeSilver, Joseph DeSilver, Bertha DeSilver, Louisa DeSilver, Ida DeSilver, Carll Harrison DeSilver, and Martha DeSilver, in equal shares.

Item 8. I give and bequeath to my wife, Emily DeSilver, the sum of ten thousand dollars for her own use absolutely, to be paid to her immediately after my decease.

Item 9. I give and bequeath to my said executors, and the survivor of them, and the executors, administrators, and assignees of such survivor, the sum of ten thousand dollars in trust, to invest the same as hereinafter directed, and to keep the same so invested, and to receive the interest, dividends, and income thereof, and to pay over the same to Mrs. Lavinia DeSilver, wife of my brother I. Ford DeSilver, for and during her natural life; and after her decease, I give and bequeath the said sum of ten thousand dollars to the First Troop Philadelphia Cavalry, of which I am a member, to pay off any mortgage or ground-rents charged on the same, or to dispose of the said sum of ten thousand dollars as they may see fit.

Item 10. I give and bequeath to my said executors, and the survivor of them, and the executors, administrators, and assignees of such survivor, the further sum of ten thousand dollars in trust, to invest the same as hereinafter directed, and keep the same invested, and to receive the interest, dividends, and income thereof, and pay over the same to my two sisters, Mrs. Rebecca Polhemus and Mrs. Caroline Campbell, and the survivor of them so long as they shall live, in equal shares, and from and after the decease of the survivor of them, I give and bequeath the said sum of ten thousand dollars to all the children of my two brothers, Charles DeSilver and I. Ford DeSilver, in equal shares.

Item 11. I give and bequeath to my executors, and the survivor of them, and the executors, administrators, and assigns of such survivor, in trust, within two years from the time of my decease, to sell and absolutely dispose of the same for the best prices that can reasonably be had there or at public or private sale, as in their discretion they shall think best; and on receipt of the purchase money therefor, to sign, seal, execute, acknowledge, and deliver good and sufficient deeds of conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers thereof in fee simple, without any liability on the part of such purchaser or purchasers to see to the application of the purchase money; and the moneys thereby produced shall be used by my said executors to pay the legacies and bequests hereinbefore made.

Item 12. I give and bequeath all the moneys arising from the sale of my estate that may remain in the hands of my executor or executors, after paying the bequests hereinbefore made, and all the net residue and remainder of my estate whatsoever and wheresoever in the whole world, which I now have and may hereafter be entitled, to my said executors, and the survivor of them, and the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of such survivor, in trust, to convert such portions thereof as is not already in money into money, and to invest the same, and keep the same invested in the manner and with the powers above specified with regard to trust moneys bequeathed to them; and to receive the interest, dividends, and income thereof, and pay over the same to my wife, Emily, for and during the term of her natural life; and at and after her decease, to give and bequeath the whole residuary estate aforesaid to my nephews and nieces aforesaid, viz, Charles DeSilver, Jr., Henry DeSilver, Edwin DeSilver, Joseph DeSilver, Bertha DeSilver, Louisa DeSilver, and Ida DeSilver (These seven being children of my brother, Charles DeSilver), and Carll Harrison DeSilver and Martha DeSilver (these two being children of my brother, Ford DeSilver); to be equally divided among them share and share alike.

Item 21. I nominate and appoint my nephew, George Pepper DeSilver, my friend, Henry M. Phillips, to be the executors of this my will, and in case either of them should die, or decline, or become unable to act, or be absent from America, I appoint Charles H. Muirhead to be also an executor.

Item 22. Lastly hereby revoking all other wills by me at any time heretofore made, I do declare this only to contain my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (1869).

H. T. DeSILVER, [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Harrison Tillinghast DeSilver, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto, in each other, affixed our names as witnesses.

ISAAC GERHART,
ROBERT E. RANDALL.

THE WEST JERSEY RAILROAD give notice of the change of time to the "fall and winter arrangement" on Monday, the 19th inst. They will run the 4 o'clock fast express line down this afternoon, to return on Monday at 9 A. M. for the last time this season. The Sunday mail train has been withdrawn.

BATHERS.—The following is the number of persons who have made use of the public bathing-houses during the past week:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
South street	835	206	1793	380
Wire Bridge	536	97	1799	291
Almond street	178	37	854	350

BODY RECOVERED.—This morning the body of a boy, aged about fifteen years, was found in the Delaware at Coates street wharf. He is supposed to be George Borkneimer, who has been missing from his home, No. 616 St. John street, since Wednesday last.

CHAIN RECOVERED.—Lieutenant Smith, of the Harbor Police, this morning recovered about twenty fathoms of valuable chain, which was stolen a few nights since from a boat on the Delaware. It was found in a junk shop on Delaware avenue.

OWNER WANTED.—Seventeen head of Texan cattle and two heifers, found on Broad street yesterday, can be recovered by the owner calling at the Seventeenth District Station.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

Its Reopening To-morrow—The Improvements.

To-morrow [illegible] Eighth street, above Race, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements during the summer, will be reopened [illegible] services which will prove of an unusually interesting character. Rev. Dr. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Withrow, and Rev. W. J. Stevenson, of this city, will officiate.

The exterior of the church has been painted in imitation of Pictou stone, and the eaves and caps of the pillars are dark brown, affording a pleasant relief. The doors are painted black walnut and the railings jet black, and the entire edifice is put in complete order.

The general appearance of the interior or church proper is at once bright, beautiful, and commodious. The first thing that strikes the eye is the profusion of stained glass of variegated colors. The windows on either side of the chancel, six feet by four in size, are marvels of artistic skill. In either window are 365 pieces of stained glass of different colors. A centre medallion in each consists of sixty three pieces in a space of sixteen inches in diameter. One of these medallions represents a descending dove surrounded with a gloria, and the other Agnus Dei, or the Lamb of God, both emblems being beautifully wrought.

The groundwork of these windows is composed of diamonds with ruby-colored centres, fringed with rich blue. The glass composing these diamonds is corrugated, which gives a peculiarly-jewelled effect to them, and around them, or surrounding the edge of each window, is a rich green border representing a vine. The general effect of these windows is remarkably brilliant, and through them [illegible] a soft, subdued light, in admirable keeping with the sacred character of the building.

The other windows in the lower part of the church are composed also of stained glass, with medallions of flowers in the upper and lower sections, surrounded by rich variegated glass of alternate colors, ruby, green, purple, etc. These windows are divided into two sections, one-half of the lower section swinging upon ventilating pivots, which avoids the necessity for weights, and produces an excellent effect. The windows in the galleries are of the same general character, but have but one section each.

The chancel has been newly frescoed and extended, and is covered with a bright vermillion Brussels carpet of handsome design. Five beautifully-made oiled walnut chairs, covered with velvet plush of a rich dark color, are placed in the pulpit and chancel. The pulpit is of most beautiful and graceful design, and painted white, tipped with gold; it is ornamented with Corinthian scroll-work, and contains a desk so arranged that gas jets shed light on books or manuscript placed on it, while the jets are hidden from the view of the congregation.

In front of the pulpit in the centre of the chancel is placed a handsome table, painted white, picked with gold, and covered with a slab of white Italian marble. The gas-fixtures throughout the building are entirely new, those in the body of the church being triplet style of burners and containing ground glass shades. The organ has been completely repaired, repainted, and ornamented. The walls of the entire interior of the church are painted a dove-colored tint relieved with white. Altogether, the audience-chamber of this church is scarcely excelled for beauty and comfort by any other in this city.

Such are the general features of the improvements to this place of worship, which has occupied a most conspicuous position in the Methodist Episcopal denomination in this city, being the first Methodist pew church established south of New England and which was founded by the venerated Dr. John Kennaday, and which had among its first pastors such distinguished lights of Methodism as Dr. John P. Durbin, Dr. Haganay, Dr. Crooks, Dr. Moore, Dr. Nadal, and others.

For many years Trinity Church has been a principal place of worship of the most refined and cultured members of the Methodist denomination in the city, and the effort is now being made, under the new pastor, the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, to maintain the high reputation for usefulness this church has ever maintained in the city, and to provide for the steady spread of Methodism in this community.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Trade and its Prospects—The Situation in Schuylkill—Quotations, Etc.

The trade at this port is reported in a slightly better condition, but with no change in prices as yet. The fall demand has now commenced, and a somewhat better business is looked forward to for the rest of the month. The fear of a possible partial strike next month has the effect of adding somewhat to the demand.

In the Lehigh region the trade is said to be in about the same condition as it was during last week. The business done was not extraordinarily large considering what is generally expected, but last week there were 2000 more tons shipped from Lehigh than from Schuylkill. This is largely owing to the advanced rates of toll on the Reading road. This advance has not been very favorably received in any quarter. The market at the present time can ill afford it. Beside the talk of the stoppage by the men on account of a too low rate, there are also rumors of a stoppage by the operators, so that the prices may be run up sufficiently to cover the advance. Very many concede that Schuylkill cannot long keep up at present rates, and a better market is much longed for.

There is still some sign of trouble among the Schuylkill men, though the more sensible of them are advising that no stoppage be made on the part of the men even if the September rates are much lower than those of August. It has been said, and possibly truly, that the men have had enough striking for the present, and will continue work. Time will show what the issue will be. They certainly would show common sense by so doing.

The men, however, generally regard the late agreement in the light of a big mistake, and so express themselves. Some few advise one another very sensibly that if this one mistake has been made, it is no reason that they should rush blindly into another by striking again. This is as good advice as has come from that source for a long time.

The drought has seriously interfered with the operation of some of the Schuylkill collieries. Some have not sufficient water to supply their boilers by reason of the diminishing and drying up of the mountain streams.

The transportation at Mauch Chunk during the week, over both railroads and canal, amounted to 122,257·17 tons, against 130,059·19 tons the previous week, a decrease of 7,802·02 tons. In the corresponding week of 1869, the amount was 75,827·11 tons, an increase for 1870 of 46,430·06.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry—to other points rates are 40 cents per ton higher than the quotations:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·75@4·90; do. Steamboat, $4·25@4·40; do. Broken, $4·50; do. Egg, $4·70@4·80; do. Stove, $4·70@4·80; do. Chestnut, $3·70@3·90; Shenandoah Broken, $4·50; do. Egg, $4·75; do. Stove, $4·75; do. Chestnut, $3·90.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Sept. 16:—

Bangor, $2·50; Winterport, $2·50; Portsmouth, $2·45; Boston, $2·25@2·40; Chelsea, $2·50; Charlestown, $2·50; Danversport and dis., $2·50; Dorchester, $2·40; Edgartown, $2·15; Gloucester, $2·65; Medford, $2·20; New Bedford, $2·10; Roxbury, $2·65; Salem, $2·50; Saugus, $2·60; Somerset, $2; Providence, $1·90@2; Pawtucket and tow, $2·25; East Greenwich, Ct., $2; Middletown, $2·35; Hartford, $2·50; Norwich and tow, $2; New Haven, $1·95; Portland, $2·50; New York, $1·35@1·50; Jersey City, $1·35@1·50; Washington, $1·30@1·50; Lynchburg, $1·60; Norfolk, $1·25; Richmond, $1·60.

TERMINATION OF AN IMPORTANT SUIT.—The Court of Common Pleas, on Friday, confirmed the auditor's report in the case of the estate of Charles S. Boker, deceased.

It will be remembered that Mr. Charles S. Boker was in his lifetime President of the Girard Bank, and after his death the bank made a large claim against the estate, amounting to nearly a million of dollars. The case was referred to Furman Sheppard as auditor, and several years were consumed in taking testimony and hearing the argument of counsel for and against the claim. Mr. Sheppard, several months ago, made his report, a voluminous document, allowing a claim of about $13,000, but reporting against the balance of the charge. Exceptions were filed by the bank against this report, and an elaborate argument followed. Yesterday the Court decided in favor of Mr. Sheppard's report, and therefore the present litigation, which has extended over a period of ten years, has been closed.

DEMISE OF A WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER.—The death of William Hammond, the well-known professional cricketer, is announced. Previous to the breaking out of the war Mr. Hammond was professionally engaged with the old Germantown C. C., and many of our most skilful cricketers, now to manhood grown, will remember that in their boyhood days he was looked upon as one of the most formidable exponents of the noble game. He was at one time professional bowler of the New York Club, and a few years since was attached to the Boston Club. At the time of his death he was Manager of the Union Base-Ball Club. His death was occasioned by congestion of the lungs and typhoid fever. Mr. Hammond was esteemed by all who knew him.

FORGER CAPTURED.—John Muldoon is the driver of a coke wagon. Yesterday he presented to a man doing business on South street an order for $5, purported to have been signed by George Ritchie, the keeper of a feed store at Passyunk road and Eighth street. The order was cashed, and subsequently discovered to be a forgery. John was arrested and admitted the fact. Alderman Bonsall sent him below.

THE DOG WAR.—The dog-catchers during the past week captured 117 dogs, of which but 32 were redeemed.

HOMICIDE.

Death in a Water Street Dance House—The Victim a Fireman on the New Jersey Southern Railroad and a Resident of Manchester, Ocean county, N. J.

The Eleventh ward was the scene of another homicide last night, the victim being a respectable citizen of Manchester, Ocean county, N. J., named Charles Carrigan, aged about 30 years. He was employed as fireman on a freight train on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and is represented to have been an industrious and hard-working man. The facts of the sad affair, as far as ascertained, are these: Mr. Carrigan reached this city about ten o'clock last evening, in the company of Wm. Layton, a fellow workman on the New Jersey Southern Railroad. They landed at Market street wharf. Passing up Water street, they were attracted by the music of a fiddle to the dance house of Daniel McCarty, just above Callowhill street, into which place they entered, never dreaming for a moment of the character of the shebang.

A dance was in progress at the time, and Carrigan joined in the festivities. Of the noted characters present there were two longshoremen named Reddy Mullin and Pat Callahan. With Mullin Carrigan had some words, and the latter made a pass at the former, but did not strike him. Mullin struck back, whereupon Callahan interfered. The latter pulled Mullin away and dealt Carrigan a heavy blow on the side of the face, felling him to the floor. Mr. Carrigan was a heavily built man and nearly six feet high. In the fall his head came in contact with the floor, and he died in a few moments after. Mullin and Callahan soon after the occurrence fled and have not yet been arrested.

Lieutenant Burrell, when notified of the affair, ordered the arrest of the proprietor of the place and William Layton, the friend of deceased, and retained them as witnesses before the Coroner's jury. Deceased was married only a month ago. He was a firemen on the Delaware and Raritan Railroad for three years previous to the sale of that road to the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company.

THE INQUEST.

At eleven o'clock this morning the Coroner summoned a jury and held an inquest on the body at the Seventh District Station House. The testimony elicited before the jury was as follows:—

Charles J. Quimby sworn—I reside at Manchester, Ocean county, N. J. I knew deceased; saw him last at 10 o'clock last night when he landed at Market street wharf; he was sober at the time; he said he was going to buy a suit of clothes; he was apparently in good health and perfectly sober; know nothing of the occurrence.

William Layton sworn—I reside at Farmington, N. J.; I am a brakesman on the New Jersey Southern Railroad; saw him last evening; when we came to Pemberton Carrigan got on our train; he came to Camden, and then crossed the river, saying that he wanted to get a suit of clothes; we passed up Water street near Callowhill, and stopped at a dance house there and took a drink; a dance was proposed and Carrigan took part; don't know the name of the parties there; I did not dance; I saw Carrigan throw his arms at some tall man; a little man, with red hair, then struck Carrigan; the big fellow pushed the little man away and struck deceased; I saw no weapon used; I picked Carrigan up, and found him dying; deceased only had three drinks during the evening.

Daniel McCarty sworn—I reside at No. 403 North Front street; keep a tavern there; know Mullin and Callahan; Mullin visited my house several times; Callahan was only there twice; I was home at the time of the occurrence last night; Layton and Carrigan came in about half past 10 o'clock; they had a drink and went out; they returned when four men were dancing; Carrigan struck at Mullin as if to knock his hat off; Mullin struck back, when Callahan interfered and pulled Mullin away and dealt Carrigan a blow in the face; I picked the man up and wiped the blood off his face; I then sent for an officer; this affair only occupied three or four minutes; there were fourteen or fifteen persons in the room at this time; Mullin and Callahan are the only persons who participated; Layton and deceased had three drinks in my house; Carrigan looked as if he had been drinking; deceased never spoke after the fall.

Elizabeth Stein sworn—I reside at No. 413 Callowhill street; went to McCarty's place about half-past 10 o'clock last night; deceased was at the bar drinking; he was taken from the bar to dance; while the dancing was going on, I saw Callahan's hat lying on the floor; don't know whether the stranger knocked it off; saw Mullin squaring off at Carrigan; Callahan then stepped up, and called deceased hard names, and said, "What did you do that for?" Carrigan said, "I only did it in fun—I will give you 25;" don't know whether he meant 25 cents or 25 dollars; Callahan then struck him twice in the face; the second blow felled him to the floor; Callahan then walked out; he returned in a few moments, and seeing the condition of the man, he said, "I am sorry for this—I would not have this to occur for anything;" did not see Mullin do anything, except put out his arm.

Margaret Thomas and Michael Kyle were examined as witnesses; their testimony was corroborative of that previously elicited.

Dr. Shapleigh testified—I made a post-mortem examination of the body; I found a bruise in front of the left ear and slight abrasion over the right cheek bone; there was a slight abrasion on left wrist and a bruise upon the back of the head; this latter bruise was about one inch in diameter; the external bruises were slight; I found a great congestion of the brain and a large amount of effused blood above the base of the brain; deceased came to his death from compression and congestion of the brain caused by violence—either from blows or a fall.

The Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict:—That the deceased came to his death from violent blows on the head received at the hands of Patrick Callahan and Reddy Mullin, at No. 402 North Water street, on the night of Sept. 16, 1870.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN CONFEREES.—At noon to-day a meeting was held at the Bingham House, Eleventh and Market streets, of the Congressional Republican Nominating Conferees of Montgomery and Lehigh counties, Mr. George W. Corson in the chair. These counties constitute the Sixth Congressional district. Mr. John H Oliver, of Lehigh, was nominated for Congress by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Oliver being informed of the result was brought before the conferees, and thanked them in a short speech.

He mentioned the relations of himself and party in the district. He thought that a systematic effort, and particularly the keeping of the tariff question before the constituents, would do much in carrying the district, and especially Montgomery county. The county should be as one in favor of the tariff.

Mr. Oliver was replied to by several members of the conference, who thought that the prospects were very favorable. The Democratic majority had been coming down steadily at every election. The district was rich in mineral resources. A protectionist only could be favored.

The chairman announced that the Democratic nominee had a strong free trade record.

At the same hour and place a meeting of the Republican Senatorial conferees of Montgomery, Delaware and Chester counties was held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator. The names of Messrs. Evans, of Chester county, and Yeakel, of Montgomery, were before the meeting, but up to a late hour no decision had been arrived at.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 279, being an increase of 12 over those of last week, and an increase of 37 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 143 were adults; 136 were minors; 207 were born in the United States; 65 were foreign; 15 were people of color; and 12 were from the country. Of this number, 42 died of consumption of the lungs; 10 of disease of the heart; 17 of marasmus; 10 of old age; 16 of typhoid fever; 10 of convulsions; 1 of scarlet fever; 6 of inflammation of the lungs; 3 of congestion of the brain; 12 of debility; and 19 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	11	Sixteenth	4
Second	11	Seventeenth	12
Third	10	Eighteenth	10
Fourth	10	Nineteenth	14
Fifth	10	Twentieth	24
Sixth	2	Twenty-first	7
Seventh	13	Twenty-second	11
Eighth	9	Twenty-third	9
Ninth	6	Twenty-fourth	16
Tenth	7	Twenth-fifth	5
Eleventh	4	Twenth-sixth	13
Twelfth	3	Twenty-seventh	17
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-eighth	6
Fourteenth	4	Unknown	12
Fifteenth	12		
Total			279

WE SEE that our enterprising piano dealer, J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street, has associated with him as partner Mr. William G. Fischer, No. 1018 Arch street and No. 2 North Eleventh street, now in the same line, and who has in less than three years built up a business second in importance only to Mr. Gould's. Two such eminently popular and energetic workers, with the immense facilities they possess, and the most extensive and beautiful warehouse (No. 923 Chesnut street) in this country, devoted to this business, cannot fail to become, if not now, the leading piano and organ establishment of America.

ROBBING A CIGAR STORE.—Last night a number of boys went into the cigar store No. 927 S. Twelfth street, kept by an elderly woman, and began skylarking. While some were thus engaged, others "went through" the cases, and stole sundry articles. A policeman hearing of the matter, came up in time to capture Latta and John Lamma and William Egenswiler, all of whom have been bound over to answer by Alderman Bonsall.

DEATH OF GEORGE BOHEN.—George Bohen, who received severe injuries during a fight at Baldwin's locomotive works on Thursday morning last, died yesterday at his residence, No. 215 North Twelfth street. George Blakely, who is alleged to have inflicted the fatal blow, is still at large. Coroner Taylor will hold an inquest on Monday.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—John Williams (colored) was arrested at a stable on South street, below Second, where he was endeavoring to dispose of a valuable horse and wagon for $150. He was suspected of having stolen them from a gentleman at Frankford. Williams will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

DESIRABLE BRICK AND BROWN-STONE dwelling, PINE street, above Twenty-first, for sale; 19 feet front: in complete order; every modern convenience. CLARK & STTING, No. 711 WALNUT Street. 1t

MEDICAL

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

EDITORIAL OPINIONS

OF

Leading Journals

ON THE

MERIT

OF

DR. FITLER'S

Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

DOCTOR FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Among the various remedies prepared for the cure of Rheumatism there is none that can compare with Dr. FITLER'S. Compounded as it is by a regular practitioner of over thirty years' standing, the immense confidence that the public place in it is well and deservedly bestowed. Thousands of certificates have voluntarily been given in its favor, and many of the cures that it has made have been of cases that have been pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians of the land. Rheumatic sufferers should try it. They will find it a positive specific for the cure of their painful ailment.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No more painful ailments afflict humanity than Rheumatism and Gout, and, until the advent of DR. FITLER'S GREAT REMEDY, no diseases were more difficult to cure. The patient toil, scientific research, and incessant application for years, however, of Dr. Fitler, have supplied the world with a specific in those complaints, whose goodly ministrations have made it a positive boon—a veritable Balm of Gilead—to suffering humanity. Thousands of the worst cases have been cured by it, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is hailed as the safest, surest, and most scientifically prepared cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia ever discovered.—*New York World.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Has exceeded all expectation, by its wonderful curative power. Persons who have exhausted both money and patience will be warranted, in writing, a complete, permanent cure. Thirty-seven years' experience in specially treating Rheumatism has produced this popular standard specific. Dr. Fitler graduated 1833. Diplomas at office, No. 29 South Fourth street.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

RHEUMATISM.

This disease, once a terror to the afflicted, has lost, of late years, many of its fearful and frightful aspects. Since the introduction of DR. FITLER'S REMEDY, those suffering from the disease have happily found a means of mastering the dread disorder. The use of that specific speedily drives every vestige of Rheumatism and Neuralgia from the system, and being purely vegetable, it not only cures those diseases thoroughly and effectively, but it also improves the general health, and leaves the system strengthened and invigorated. Rheumatic sufferers, by all means, should try it and prove its singular efficacy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

This great specific for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, since its introduction to the public, has met with a success unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Dr. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the year 1833, and a physician in active practice ever since, devoted years of patient research and experiment in perfecting it, and the cures that it has since made outnumber those of *all* other rheumatic remedies in the land combined. Thousands of certificates have been given of the wonderful cures it has effected of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and throughout the land it is hailed by those suffering the tortures of those terrible diseases. Being purely vegetable, its use cannot injure the most delicate constitution, and those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralgia can safely try it, and with the assurance too that it will speedily bring them back to health.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

DR. FITLER.

This eminent practitioner, by the discovery of his wonderful specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has laid suffering humanity under a debt of gratitude that can hardly be repaid. Thousands of the most painful cases on record, of the diseases alluded to, have been cured by that marvelous preparation, and thousands more, who are now using it, are on the road to the same blissful condition of restored happiness and health. What it has done in thousands of instances it can do again, and we say to all rheumatic sufferers—try it, be convinced and be cured.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

$5000 WILL BE PAID

To any person producing a preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as

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